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Japan Extends Blockade; Americans in War Zones May Use Funds to Return

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 10, 1940

In the Far East: Japan Expands Chinese Blockade

Japan extended its blockade of the China Coast, announcing plans to close a number of areas along Fukien Province.

China warned that it would take "adequate steps to back Indo-China with force," a declaration directed toward reported Japanese expansion plans.

The American Methodist School's dormitory wing at Chungking suffered $10,000 damage in renewed bombings which already have wrecked 900 buildings in the Chinese provisional capital.

Demand for actual transfer of control of British areas in Shanghai to Japanese troops was heard in military circles following British withdrawal of its armed forces from the International Settlement. [Details: Page 5.]

In Washington: Return of Americans Aided

The Treasury amended its regulations so that Americans now in invaded countries may use any wealth they have in the United States, provided they come home. Under previous orders, such wealth was "frozen."

The House Ways and Means Committee resumed excess-profits tax hearings. Yesterday it heard defense leaders ask removal of tax "uncertainties."

The Navy announced that 2,900 officers and men of the Marine Corps would be sent to strengthen the garrison at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, a base for warships guarding the Caribbean approach to the Panama Canal.

The Senate started its debate on the conscription bill with an assertion by Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas that there was "an emergency for democracy throughout the world." Senator Burt K. Wheeler (D) of Montana declared that those who fear a Nazi invasion of the United States should seek an immediate declaration of war on Germany. [Details: Page 1.]

New Naval Air Base Largest in Hawaii

Honolulu (AP)—The Navy disclosed plans for its largest Naval Aviation Base in the Hawaiian area, 2,700-acre airport at Barbers Point on Oahu Island. It will accommodate planes for the aircraft carriers, supplementing the Ford Island Field in Pearl Harbor.

Liner America Sails on Maiden Voyage

New York (AP)—The liner America, largest and fastest ship ever built in the United States, sailed today on her maiden voyage—a 12-day cruise to the West Indies. Approximately 800 passengers were booked for the cruise, which includes celebrations at the America's ports of call—St. Thomas, Virgin Islands; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and Havana, Cuba.

Farley Becomes Corporation Executive

Wilmington, Del. (AP)—James A. Farley, retiring Postmaster General and Democratic National Chairman, today was appointed Chairman of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation. Mr. Farley's resignation as Democratic Chairman becomes effective Aug. 17 and he leaves the Cabinet Aug. 31.

War Summary: Rival Air Victories Claimed

The war remained in the air as both Britain and Germany claimed substantial successes. The British said they turned back heavy German air raids at a cost to the Germans of far more than to the defenders.

Germany concentrated its attacks on British ports as observers believed the Reich to be focusing on destruction of British shipping facilities in an "intermediate" phase of the war. [Details: Page 1.]

Italy claimed that its troops have passed Adueins in their drive toward the Coast of British Somaliland. Its High Command also announced the bombing of Berbera, capital and chief port of the British colony, and damage to a British battleship.

In the Balkans: Dobruja Decision Imminent

Rumanian-Bulgarian negotiations over Bulgaria's demands for return of Southern Dobruja are now announced for this week end.

Berlin, through diplomatic commentaries, has made clear its irritation over the "slowness" with which the Balkan nations are settling their disputes. It urged them to speed up territorial revisions.

Rumanian police arrested scores of persons yesterday on charges of spreading false news and hustled them off to concentration camps. All the prisoners were identified with the liberal and democratic factions, and most of them were Jews.

Lithuanian Legation Refuses to Surrender

Lithuania's Legation in Berlin has refused to "surrender" to Russia. Germany is thus faced with the task of deciding whether Russia's absorption of Lithuania entitles the Soviets to take over the Legation in the German capital. Russia has taken control of the three Baltic Legations in Rome.

U. S. Airplanes to Britain Total 2,900

New York (AP)—The British Purchasing Commission revealed that 2,900 United States airplanes already had been delivered to Great Britain, and estimated at 1,000 to 1 Germany's chances of starving the British Isles by a blockade. The Commission estimated at $2,000,000,000 the value of war orders already placed by Great Britain in the United States.

French Government Announces Trade Control

France introduced Government control over all foreign trade including imports. It will be exercised by a newly created foreign commerce office.

Financial institutions in occupied France have been placed under German supervision by orders of Commander-in-Chief Walther von Brauchitsch. Carl Schaefer was appointed German Commissar for the Bank of France and Director of the German supervising board for banks in France. Herr Schaefer was President of the Bank of Danzig before that city's incorporation into the Reich.

Cudahy Off for U. S. By Way of Portugal

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP)—John Cudahy, United States Ambassador to Belgium, who caused a sensation in London by advocating that the United States feed Nazi-occupied countries, left by plane for Lisbon today en route to the United States, to which he had been called home to report to President Roosevelt.

London newspapers, which have been attacking Mr. Cudahy bitterly for the remarks he made in a recent interviews, headlined the news of his recall and reprimand yesterday by the State Department.

The Daily Mail today quoted Mr. Cudahy as saying, "I do not retract one word from what I said." The Ambassador told the Associated Press last night that "I have no comment to make."

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President Sees New England Defenses

Tour intended to focus public attention on program of preparedness starts in Portsmouth.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 10—Personally estimating the first effects of the Nation's defense program—a program which has poured more than $1,000,000,000 in industry stimulating orders into New England in the last 60 days—President Roosevelt began his tour of key regional armaments units by visiting the historic Navy Yard here today.

He saw three submarines on the ways and two in the fitting out docks in this Yard, which is one of the Navy's three submarine building plants, and looked over a new building for the making of ships fittings. But, indicating that the purpose of his visit might principally be to focus public attention on what is being done for defense rather than any close inspection, the President's actual tour of the Yard took less than 20 minutes.

He arrived in his special train from Hyde Park, N. Y., at 8:59 a. m., and was greeted by Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire, and John H. Bartlett, former Republican Governor of the State who recently indorsed the President's third term candidacy.

Welcomed by Admiral

The official Navy greetings were extended at the railroad station by Rear Admiral John D. Wainwright, Commandant of the Yard.

The President, attired in a lightweight gray suit and panama hat, then entered the long, low, black touring car, dubbed the "Queen Mary," that had preceded him. Seated with him in the rear seat were Governor Murphy and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, who had accompanied the President from Hyde Park. Admiral Wainwright sat in a small middle seat and acted as guide as the party progressed through the historic streets of this old home port of John Paul Jones and his ship, Ranger.

The party was cheered by some 15,000 persons, mostly residents of Portsmouth, augmented by Maine-bound motorists whose cars had been halted by New Hampshire and Maine police in order to keep the roads clear for the President.

Pageantry for President

Considerable pagentry greeted the President at the Navy Yard where he was heralded by a 21-gun salute. Marines gave four flourishes of the trumpets and four rolls of their drums.

First, the President viewed the new building for making submarine parts. Then, he moved on to the old Colonial Administration Building, scene of the historic "Peace of Portsmouth" which ended the Russo-Japanese war, during Theodore Roosevelt's Presidency.

Here, the President met the Yard's staff of some 50 officers, and was greeted by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee.

His son John Roosevelt and his

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Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

New England Aids Defense

New England presents many facets of bustling defense operations as President Roosevelt arrives to get a first-hand view of the reaction caused by more than $1,000,000,000 in orders already placed. The President, pictured in inset on a previous inspection tour, will see the Navy's newest submarines at Portsmouth (above) and busy shipyards symbolized by this scene at Fore River, Quincy (below).

Demands for Joint Defense With U. S. Grow in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 10—Throughout Canada there is a rising demand for closer co-operation between this country and its neighbor, the United States, in planning the joint defense of this continent. From a vague idea among a few students, joint defense planning by the two countries has become a question of practical politics on which the Canadian Government will have to take a stand before long.

When the issue was broached gingerly in Parliament here a few days ago, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King avoided any direct answer. Asked by an opposition member whether Canada has "any commitments or understanding with Washington regarding the naval protection of the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts of this country," Mr. King replied: "I cannot imagine myself giving a 'yes' or 'no' to the question. . . . Regard-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Nazis Say Food Is Ample For Own, Not Victims', Need

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Nazi press took a rosy view today of Germany's winter food prospects, but was less sanguine about occupied lands, over which it said Germany could not be expected to be too greatly concerned.

The papers said an adequate food supply for Germany is assured, and that even the Balkan crops, "while not record breakers," are more than sufficient to feed the Southeast.

[This varied with statistics released by the Rumanian Institute of Business Research, which said the Russian annexation of Bessarabia and the Northern Bucovina included 35 per cent of the Rumanian wheat crop, 38 per cent of barley, 53 per cent of rye and 23 per cent of corn—enough to have supplied Germany's import needs.]

While emphasizing Germany's food prospects, the German papers frankly were not optimistic about the occupied countries, particularly the Low Countries and France, which they said were being pinched by the British blockade.

Germany's first obligation is toward Germans, the press asserted. While Germany will be actuated by humanitarian motives to some degree, it cannot be expected to concern itself too much over populations which fought Germany and now face want because they have "ruined, neglected, or deserted" their own farms.

[This stand was emphasized in a German radiocast addressed to the United States and heard today by CBS in New York, in which the Nazi propagandist known as "Okay" suggested Britain could avert "a serious food shortage" without aiding Germany by relaxing its blockade of the continent.

After referring to a recent British statement that sending food to France "would relieve Hitler of the necessity of supplying like relief to the peoples of the countries he has occupied," he then said:

"Now, who in the world ever expected a victor to provide his enemies or former enemies with food?

"Who could expect Hitler to save the friends or former friends of England, whom England herself now wants to destroy by famine?

"Who in England has the right to speak of the necessity on the part of Hitler to supply relief to the peoples of the countries he has occupied?

"There is no necessity. There is no obligation—neither legal nor moral."

Richard Allen, European delegate of the American Red Cross, returning to Vichy yesterday after a tour of the 28 camps in German-occupied parts of France where French soldiers are held, said they badly needed food.

The civilian population in the occupied area is not badly off yet, Mr. Allen said, but its situation will be critical by winter.

The United States Ambassador to Belgium, John Cudahy, was quoted by the London Daily Mail as sticking by his interview in London that Belgium would face near-famine by mid-September unless United States food supplies were sent there.

The United States State Department censured him yesterday and called him home to report on his granting of the interview of which the London press was critical.]

Senate Splits On Peacetime Conscription

Debate centers on status of voluntary enlisting and danger of attack by Germany.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—The Senate is pushing consideration of one of the most important measures ever to come before that body—the question of whether the United States should institute peacetime compulsory military training.

With one day of debate behind it, the Senate is already split on the questions of whether voluntary training has failed, as the Army claims it has, and whether a defeat of Britain would be followed by an inevitable clash between an unprepared America and a fully-armed Germany.

Opening the draft bill debate yesterday, Senators Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, bluntly predicted that a victorious Germany would invade the New World and that it was the duty of this country to arm to the full in order to forestall the advance of a power whose object is to "blast all democracy and freedom from the earth."

Statement Challenged

An immediate challenge to this assertion came from Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, who, in opposing passage of the Burke - Wadsworth conscription bill, charged that his colleagues who fear Germany, "If they were honest, would go before the country and ask for a declaration of war against Germany right now."

"If I believed that, and if I believed, as the Senator from Texas said the other day, that he felt Germany was going to attack us, then I would not simply vote for these appropriations, and I would not simply vote to call out men for training or to conscript them," Senator Wheeler said. "I would vote for a declaration of war, because if the fact is that if England is defeated we are going to be attacked by Germany, then, of course, we ought to vote for a declaration of war."

Extreme importance is being placed by Administration leaders upon the course of the draft debate during the next week or so, for there is wide agreement that many Senators have not yet made up their mind on the subject of compulsory training and that the pros and cons presented by the leaders of the opposing factions may swing the final vote.

Army Views Given

Thus Senator Sheppard is laying particular stress upon the statements of War Department officials that voluntary enlisting has failed, that recruits come in at a rate of 20,000 and 30,000 a month and that

Continued on Page 17, Column 3

Nazi Raids Aim At Blockading British Coast

Opinions on delay of attempt at invasion differ widely—Experiment in value of small torpedo boats compared with planes hinted—British victory in air battle cheers 'Island.'

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 10—The key to the significance of the present massive air raids on Britain—by far the biggest since the beginning of the war—clearly lies in the target at which the bombs are aimed

This target is primarily Britain's sea-borne commerce.

Except for scattered reconnaissance raids on a few arms and airplane factories and airports in the interior, the main objectives of the Nazi bombers, which in the last few days have begun coming over no longer by the score but by the hundreds, are British ports, docks, shipyards, harbors, ships, and convoys.

Several interpretations may be—and in fact have been—put on this fact. Some observers have seen in the limitation of large-scale bombing to coastal targets a definite hint that Reichsführer Hitler has modified his plan for the invasion of England.

Crescendo of Raids

Others have drawn from the tremendous increase in the number of planes, both bombers and fighters, now being employed by the Germans, the conclusion that the constant crescendo of raids in coastal areas is the first stage of the impending all-out air attack on the country as a whole which would precede or coincide with the attempted invasion by sea.

While neither of these interpretations can be completely ruled out, it is equally true that at the moment neither of them can be taken as much more than prima facie guesses.

If both wishful guessing and sensational prophecy are left aside, it is possible to draw a less ambitious but more exact picture of the new phase into which the war has now entered.

Viewed thus, and fitted into the perspective of the whole European scene, the recent intensified air raids on Britain represent a natural and logical development of the military situation.

Continent and Island at War

From the German viewpoint—and in a general strategic sense this point of view is the most important to consider since the initiative rests with the Nazis—the war has now taken on the aspect of a battle between a continent and an island.

The British view on the contrary is, of course, that the conflict is not between a continent and an island, but between a continent and a far-flung Empire. However, Germany and Italy certainly appear to be planning their campaign on a continent versus island basis.

Looked at from this angle, it naturally seems plain to the Nazis and Fascists that the obvious procedure is to blockade the island, isolate it, weaken it by destroying its commerce and its contacts with the Empire and the outside world, starve it into submission if possible, or in any case weaken it by battering its ports and shores and breaking up its lines of naval communication.

Herr Hitler, however, was never one to confine himself to the obvious. It is therefore better than a safe guess to assume that his plans for war against Britain do not end there. It is highly likely, though, that they do begin there.

Drastic Action to Come?

That is to say, that in all probability the present intensified air raids on Britain, particularly on British harbors, ports, and shipping, inaugurate a sort of interim phase of the war during which, while Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini continue their attempt to organize the conquered portion of the Continent, they prepare more drastic action against the remaining European obstacle to their domination of the world—Britain and its empire.

In a narrower tactical sense, as distinguished from this broad long-term strategic view, the recent intensified air raids on England's southeast coast present an especially interesting study.

The English Channel, particularly at the narrowest point around Dover, Calais, Boulogne, Folkestone, and Dunkirk, has become a symbol, not unlike Verdun in the World War. That is why the British air victory over the Channel on Aug. 8 is so significant.

Vast Area at Stake

For if the Germans cannot win and retain mastery of this narrow strip of water—only some 20 to 25 miles wide—between England and the Continent, what chance have they of establishing control of the vastly wider stretches of the North Sea and the Atlantic which would be necessary if Germany is to make the most effective use of all its naval bases stretching from Norway to Spain?

A survey of the best-informed neutral military air and naval expert opinion here leads to the conclusion that what is happening now over the Channel is a sort of large-scale laboratory test tube experiment. Technically, the re-

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Belligerents Vie in Claims Of Air Toll

By the Associated Press

The belligerent powers concentrated upon aerial warfare as Britain claimed that Germany's new drive on the British Isles was costing more—in money, morale, and Messerschmidts—than the defenders.

Germany, in an official communiqué, claimed that the great British munitions works at Faversham, the Pobjoy aircraft works at Rochester, and Government shipyards at Sheerness and Chatham on the Thames were bombed in a resumption of large-scale raids on England.

Fires and explosions resulted from attacks yesterday at Faversham and at Rochester, in Kent, the Reich High Command said, while damage also was done to the docks of England's big East Coast seaport at Newcastle.

The sinking by submarine of another ship of 8,700 tons was claimed by Germany.

Totaling their own victories in defense against air attacks, the Germans said 1,500 "enemy" planes had been brought down by anti-aircraft fire since the start of the war.

The Italians said that their columns, pushing into British Somaliland, have passed Adueins, east of Hargeisa; their planes bombed Berbera, main seaport of British Somaliland; their warplanes hit British objectives along the Egyptian coast; British battleship Resolution and a destroyer were damaged seriously by bombs Aug. 1.

The British said that their aircraft bombed a Italian vessel in Tobruk harbor, Libya, setting it aflame; French pilots co-operated in reconnaissance and then R. A. F. bombers struck at positions the Italians had set up near Hargeisa; British bombers made a successful, damaging raid on Massaua, Eritrea.

Intimate Message from Washington

Two Women Show Lobbyists a Thing or Two When It Comes to Doing Something to Provide Sanctuary for British Children

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Two women, both amateurs in politics, have been leading an amazingly successful legislative campaign here the last two weeks.

They are Mrs. Susan N. Pulsifer and Mrs. Hetty N. Richard (pronounced the French way Rich-ar'), co-chairmen of the American Women's Committee for Mercy Ships for Children.

A month ago there wasn't any such organization. The United States Committee for the Care of European Children, headed by Marshall Field, was making arrangements to rescue children from the war zone, but it soon found itself stymied by the fact that children could not enter the United States except under limited immigration quotas, and that British ships were not available to rescue the children.

After overtures from Mrs. Roosevelt, the Government announced on July 14 that it would admit children on visitors' visas.

"We women," as Mrs Pulsifer explains it, "then got busy on legislation to untie President Roosevelt's hands and permit him to authorize American rescue ships to go through the war zones if and when such action seemed advisable."

Today, the enabling amendment to the Neutrality Law has passed the House and is expected to go through the Senate without delay.

Have Long Worked Together

Mrs. Pulsifer and Mrs. Richard are old friends. They were together in New York many years on child adoption work, where they learned that "the United States is a child-loving nation, with the homes wanting children far exceeding the number available."

Mrs. Pulsifer, whose husband was once editor and owner of the Outlook Magazine, has two adopted children, and has already taken in four "guest children" from Great Britain, with two more on the way over. The youngsters are staying on her farm, near Cundy's Harbor, on the Maine Coast. One of them, young Anthony Harwood, she reports, is a "little under par nervously," but the others are making themselves right at home. Anthony, she says, won't go to sleep at night for fear "no one will wake him up when it's time to go to the air raid cellar."

A descendant of New England sea captains, Mrs. Pulsifer grew up on Long Island, later lived in France many years, and during the last war served with the French Red Cross. After the war, she did child feeding work in Northern France, which led her to predict precarious years ahead for European children. Her two adopted sons, Jonathan and David, are British.

Mrs. Richard has four children of her own and is taking three refugees into her home at Hewlett, L. I., one of them a baby of three months from a British orphanage.

Public Opinion Was Ready

The newly founded committee found it didn't have to spend much time arousing public opinion. Thousands of families who had agreed to take child guests were aggrieved at the possibility of not getting them. By the time Representative Thomas C. Hennings (D) of Missouri, a bachelor member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, had introduced a bill to make the necessary amendment to the Neutrality Act, the letters were flooding congressmen's offices asking for action.

In the House Committee, the question was raised whether the sinking of an American boatload of British children might arouse public opinion in this country to the extent of leading the Nation to war. But letters continued to pour in and after two days the Committee reported the bill out favorably. The Rules Committee gave it right of way and the House passed it last Wednesday with scarcely a dissenting vote, though more than one member admitted privately that he was glad there was no record made of the vote.

Mrs. Pulsifer and Mrs. Richard are in Washington, along with Mrs. Richard's sister, Mrs. Mary Hemenway Callan, of Boston, and Mrs. John Sise, of Long Island, to urge Senators to support the bill, while Mrs. Marian Sanders, the Committee's legislative chairman and Mrs. Raymond Gram Swing, who lobbied for suffrage, have gone back to New York to mail out petition forms to every State in the Union. They will also distribute hundreds of posters, showing a child with a life preserver standing under a clock marking the zero hour. Over the clock is passing the shadow of a bomber and underneath is the plea, "Uncle Sam, Let's Go."

Mrs. Pulsifer objects to being called a "lobbyist." Says she: "We're just petitioning as individuals and we've asked other individuals to petition with us. Every citizen has the right of petition, doesn't he? We're not rousing public opinion but merely focusing it."

Frankly, some of the old-time, highly paid lobbyists around the Capitol wish they could take some lessons from these amateurs.

Mary Hornaday

The Week in Focus: Britain Offers 'Partnership' to India; U.S. Rushes Defense

British Troops Quit China Soil; Roosevelt Calls Cudahy Home

By Josephine B. Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The news curtain this week went up on a United States stage set for the greatest peace-time defense legislation in its history.

It went down on a National Guard mobilization bill approved by the Senate . . . the Burke-Wadsworth conscription measure awaiting the dramatic suspense of Senate action . . . and a Congress that has already spent $20,000,000,000 for defense.

In Europe, the lights went up on a new scene. It was Africa. Italian troops threatened on three British fronts—Egypt, British Somaliland, and Kenya. In answer came stiff British resistance, and Brition's dominion status offer to India.

News spotlight focussed on two men—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Gen. John J. Pershing. Colonal Lindbergh advised co-operation with a Nazi-dominated Europe, if it comes. General Pershing urged sale of 50 United States destroyers to England to help keep the Nazi menace from American shores.

Clear, too, in memory of the week's news drama was President Roosevelt's proclamation of Sunday, Sept. 8, as a day of prayer for the safety and peace of America.

Europe's War

Zeila . . . Hargeisa . . . Oadweina. These are new names in the war news of the week—Italian captured towns in British Somaliland.

Italy, in a three-pronged attack, maneuvered in Africa. Purpose, to cut Britain's "life-line" through the Suez Canal and Red Sea. Troops in the northern prong jabbed from Italian Libya toward British Alexandria in Egypt and the Suez. Middle prong penetrated Zeila, Hargeisa, and Oadweina where British Somaliland stands lonely guard at the narrow outlet where the Red Sea pours into the Gulf of Aden. Third prong struck south toward Britain's Kenya. A French Somaliland, now under control of the Nazi-sympathetic government in France, offered no resistance to the Italian drive.

To meet the threat, England sought to strengthen ties with India. Long-sought "equal partnership" for the land of the Hindus and Moslems was promised immediately after the war. India's gold, supplies and its many troops are vital to British aid. Divided by many factions, India pondered.

Over the British Isles this week fell the ominous shadows of some 400 Nazi planes. Fell also thousands of bombs. All day the raid surged. Royal Air Force pilots beat off continuous attacks and brought down sixty German planes, claimed London. Germans said only ten, claimed twelve ships sunk. England admitted loss of sixteen planes; Germany claimed to have downed 49.

Despite German report of sinking 4,986,860 tons of British shipping since the war, London says only one-fourth of that tonnage has been sunk. Britain announced increase in shipping strength by about 5,500,000 tons. The gain was due to seizure by Britain of ships of German-invaded countries for service under the British flag.

Regular air service between Great Britain and the United States has been re-established. British flying boat "Clare" came down at La Guardia Field air basin August 4, to pick up the service discontinued last October.

Greece will remain neutral, will fight only if attacked, Premier John Metaxas announced. Although its territory is "guaranteed" by Britain, Greece avoids involvement against Italian designs in the Mediterranean.

Defense Speeds Up

To the House of Representatives this week went the National Guard mobilization bill with the Senate's approval. The vote was 71 to 7. But by margin of only one vote, however, the Senate sidestepped an amendment to limit service of the Guard to United States territory. The President pooh-poohed fears of long-distance assignments for the Guard. Not one chance in 100, said he, that it would be sent out of the United States.

The Burke-Wadsworth military conscription bill emerged from the Senate Military Affairs Committee, all washed and scrubbed for its appearance before the Senate itself. First peacetime conscription proposal in the history of the country, the bill plumps an unwelcome offspring of European war threats squarely on America's doorstep. A major legislative battle looms, as outspoken foes and equally open friends line up.

A key piece of defense legislation was a bill to provide an excess profits tax, a five-year amortization of plant-expansion costs, and suspension of the profits limitation bill. Manufacturers, under this "five-year plan" may use excess profits for plant enlargements instead of having to turn them over to the Government in taxes.

Illustrating need of the legislation, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson declared before the House Ways and Means Committee that though Congress had appropriated money for 4,000 Army planes in June, they had been able to sign orders for only 33. It is the tax limitation, clogging necessary plant enlargements, that the new bill seeks to remove.

Airplane production, already in gear is now 900 a month; will pass the 18,000 mark by Jan. 1. This was the forecast of the United States Defense Committee. And, according to the figuring of an aviation magazine, West Coast aircraft producers will increase their plants by 70 per cent.

So, faster and faster speed United States defense projects. And keeping pace are defense costs. The Budget Bureau added them up this week. A total of $20,000,000,000 had been spent so far by this Congress, it reported. Said to be the largest figure in peacetime history, the end is not yet, not if the United States is to pay for Guard training and conscription.

—Fitzpatrick, Buffalo Evening News

"Who's Going to Man All This Equipment?"

—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Keep Him in Step

—Page, Louisville Courier-Journal

Hold Tight!

A Flier and a General

It was the evening of August 4. Two men spoke their minds.

One, a famous American flier, predicted a future in which "we may have to deal with a Europe dominated by Germany." Far from dismayed at the prospect, "an agreement between us," he said, "could maintain civilization and peace throughout the world as far into the future as we can see. . . ."

It was Col. Charles A. Lindberg at the Keep-America-Out-of-War rally at Chicago.

The other speaker, a famous American General. He, too, weighed the present and the future. In the present he saw "more than half the world ruled by men who despise the American idea and have sworn to destroy it." Sell 50 United States over-age destroyers to Great Britain, he urged. Reason: "to keep the war on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean."

An expeditionary force to Europe? "No one is considering it," said the General who commanded the A. E. F. in the World War.

It was Gen. John J. Pershing speaking over the radio on "Security of the Americas."

Editorial opinion was divided on the sale of U. S. destroyers. The Lindbergh attitude met with much disfavor. Said a Senator in reply, "I still contend that Colonel Lindbergh is a great American flier."

Matter of sale of destroyers may come up next week on the President's return to the capital.

Britain and Japan

Surprise in the Far East came with Britain's withdrawal of British troops from Shanghai and North China, leaving the international settlement under formal command of the Japanese. "For service elsewhere" was the only explanation by military authorities, but it was believed that the destination might be either Hong Kong or Singapore.

In the meantime, there is report that preparations are already afoot in Japan for the carrying out of its plans for a "Greater East Asia," namely, in the direction of French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies. Possibly the British move from Shanghai may relate to the new Japanese threat.

Readily understandable, in view of its plans for conquest, is Japan's protest to the U. S. State Department over the embargo which prohibits purchase of aviation gasoline from this country.

The diplomatic tiff between Japan and Britain over arrest of each other's nationals subsided somewhat this week with the release by England of one of the two Japanese businessmen who were seized. Eight others are still held in custody, and nine Britishers remain in Japanese hands.

An Ambassador Speaks

Another United States Ambassador has embarrassed the State Department. This time, John Cudahy, United States Ambassador to Belgium.

Unless food from America reaches Belgium by September, the people will be close to famine, said he in an interview in London early this week. Going even further into diplomatic quicksands, he declared behavior of German soldiers in Belgium above reproach. They behaved "better than United States soldiers would have done."

Vexed, the State Department first announced that his remarks were uttered without its knowledge or authorization; then called him back to Washington. Quoted in a London paper, Cudahy said, "I do not retract one word from what I said."

Quick to sprout after the Cudahy speech was a resolution in the House to authorize the President to appoint a European food distribution commission, headed preferably by Herbert Hoover.

In Britain, food waste was declared a punishable offense. And in France, the French Government restricted sale of foodstuffs to guard against shortage this winter.

U. S. and Russia

Renewed this week was the American-Russian commercial trade agreement—for one year. More politically significant than anything else, it provides that Russia shall purchase at least $40,000,000 of goods from America, and that this country will allow Russia commerce "unconditional most-favored-nation treatment."

Apparently business is business and the two countries have decided to let last week's bygones be bygones. For, when Russia gobbled up the little Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, the United States didn't like it, and said so. Russia retaliated in harsh words for the American Government. But that was last week.

Authorized, too, by the U. S. is th departure of two American tankers for Russia with cargoes of motor gasoline. At the same time came denial of permission for voyages to Japan with steel and oil.

A Welcome Invasion

One invasion which the United States doesn't dread, but welcomes is the invasion of children from England.

Plowing a straight course through the one-time tight Neutrality Law, the Hennings bill has reached the Senate. It would permit American ships to enter the European bomb-splashed waters of the combat zone to bring the waiting children over.

Two important provisions qualify the bill. One is that safe conduct be assured the ships by the belligerent nations. The other, that the adult personnel accompanying the children be American citizens.

If approved, the greatest migration of children in history will be landing on American shores.

America Prays

In 1621 at Plymouth, Massachusetts, a devout band of Pilgrims gathered to pray. It was a prayer of thanksgiving for a new land and its harvest.

In 1940, all over the United States, in their churches, at their homes, on the high seas, or wherever they may be, some 130,000,000 will pray again for America.

The day is Sunday, Sept. 8, by the President's proclamation. He asks that all Americans join in prayer on that day "beseeching the Ruler of the Universe to bless our Republic, to make us reverently grateful for our heritage and firm in its defense, and to grant to this land and to the troubled world a righteous, enduring peace."

Mr. Farley

Resignation of James A. Farley as Postmaster General was accepted with "real regret" by the President. It will be effective Aug. 31. No successor has been mentioned, officially at least.

Stepping in the Farley shoes as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, however, is Edward J. Flynn, and it is rumored that he will have little help from his predecessor, who has firmly shaken the dust of that post from his feet.

Mr. Farley's new interests will involve heading a syndicate which is buying the New York American League Baseball Club, it is said.

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

President

Nominated James V. Forrestal to be Undersecretary of the Navy. Sent a request to the House for supplemental appropriations amounting to $11,215,000.

Left for a stay at Hyde Park, and an inspection trip to defense works in New England. He received Postmaster-General Farley's resignation.

Senate

Passed, 71 to 7, the bill to authorize the President to call the National Guard into federal service, after rejecting 39 to 38 an amendment which would have restricted service to the continental United States and its possessions: a bill to regulate the activities of investment trusts.

Confirmed the appointment of Robert Russell as a federal judge.

House:

Passed a bill to permit wiretapping by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in cases involving the national defense; an amendment to the Neutrality Act which would permit American vessels, under certain limitations, to enter European combat zones for the evacuation of children. Overrode the presidential veto of a bill to grant to the States the right to intervene in certain cases impairing or abridging their powers.

Departments:

State Department announced that an annual trade agreement between the United States and Soviet Union was renewed.

Secretary of State Hull issued a statement calling upon the American people to be ready and willing to defend their country.

Secretary of War Stimson ordered a 65 per cent speed-up on production of Army munitions by the six Federal arsenals.

The CCC announced a modification of enrollment regulations to boys from families of moderate means as well as sons of families on relief to be recruited.

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Willkie Denies Commitment On New Deal Foreign Policy

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 10 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie said yesterday he had been asked by undesignated persons to make an agreement with the Roosevelt Administration on foreign policies but that he had refused to "enter into advance commitments and understandings."

In a statement handed to reporters he asserted that President Roosevelt had declined upon his election in 1932 to make any agreements with former President Hoover.

While "much doubt was expressed" as to the wisdom of Mr. Roosevelt's position, Mr. Willkie continued, "none can doubt its correctness when taken by a candidate for President."

Earlier in the day the nominee said he had "no business connections of any kind in Wall Street or any place else" and that "it is true that I will be poorer when I get out of public office."

Mr. Willkie's statement regarding overtures for an agreement on foreign policies said:

"During the course of the last couple of weeks, several different persons have communicated with me, some frankly stating that they did not represent the Administration, while others left their status in doubt.

No Pact on Foreign Policy

"It was suggested by some of these that it was desired that I enter into certain commitments on specific proposals concerned with the foreign policy of the United States, provided the Administration would take certain positions with reference thereto.

"On at least one occasion, there were press reports about such communications and I have just learned of another press report on the same subject.

"In order that there may be no possible misinterpretation, I want to make my position quite clear. First of all, my general views on the foreign policy and vital interests of the United States in the present international situation are well known, having been stated by me publicly several times.

"As to specific executive or legislative proposals, I do not think it appropriate to enter into advance commitments and understandings.

"If the National Administration, through any of its accredited representatives, publicly takes any given position with reference to our foreign policy, I may on appropriate public occasions comment thereon."

Must Remain Untrammeled

Mr. Willkie, after recalling Mr. Rosevelt's refusal to enter any agreements with Mr. Hoover, said that "at this time in the world's history when democratic government and method is in test we should be especially careful to keep alive the democratic process in arriving at governmental policies and acts.

"The Chief Executive and Congress must bear their appropriate responsibilities and the candidate for the Presidency of the United States should reserve to himself an unhampered right of public discussion."

The nominee talked during the day with about 50 western Kansas editors. Asked whether he had any Wall Street connections, he made this statement:

"I occupy no business position and have no business connections of any kind in Wall Street or any place else. I do have a small investment in the company of which I was formerly the head.

"Without boasting, I think I am one of the few men ever nominated for President of the United States without a promise or obligation of any kind with anybody, either direct or indirect . . .

"I think that situation is due to my own belief and character. It may be the fact that nobody thought I would be nominated. Anyway it is completely true. It is true today as the campaign opens and it will be true when the campaign closes."

At an earlier press conference, Mr. Willkie picked up President Roosevelt's statement that he was a poorer and wiser man since entering the New York governorship in 1928 and added: "I think it is generally true that people have become poorer and wiser since 1928 regardless of the acceptance of public office."

The Republican nominee for the presidency told a press conference:

"The President apparently made his statement to my suggestion that all federal officials file statements of their assets upon entering and leaving office.

"I could say that (Mr. Willkie referred to President Roosevelt's statement) of myself. I think it is generally true that people have become poorer and wiser since 1928, regardless of the acceptance of public office.

Mr. Willkie turned to Mayor Rolland B. Marvin of Syracuse, N. Y., who attended his press conference, and asked: "Couldn't you say that for yourself, Mayor?"

Mayor Marvin responded affirmatively.

Mr. Willkie made public a telegram of support from Ewing Y. Mitchell of Springfield, Mo., who said he once served as a member of the Missouri Democratic Committee and was a preconvention manager for President Roosevelt in 1932.

The nominee also reported that former Gov. Dan Turner of Iowa "is very strong for me."

Campaign Books

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Declaring that he knew of no Hatch Act restrictions against it "at the time the book was started," Edward J. Flynn, new head of the Democratic National Committee, said that the Party planned to sell a campaign book carrying "more advertisements than usual."

Mr. Flynn read a clipping from the Chicago Times asserting that a committee in Elwood, Ind., sold advertising at $1,000 a page for a booklet in connection with the acceptance program.

Joseph W. Martin, Republican Chairman, in a statement said that a local group in Elwood "without any authority whatever, used my name as 'honorary chairman' on the letterheads making such solicitations." The Republican National Committee, he said, stopped the "unauthorized undertakings."

'Sound Money' Bloc Protests Latin-American Loan Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—A group of hard-headed Senatorial conservatives look with a skeptical eye on Mr. Roosevelt's plan to use the Export-Import Bank to hold Latin America in line against German trade penetration. Their names command considerable respect in the Senate, and they intend to have their arguments presented whether the majority agrees with them or not.

Most of the group are so-called "sound money" Republicans, but they are joined by Democrats who have been critical of Mr. Roosevelt's spending programs in the past. Included in the list are Robert A. Taft of Ohio, who was a leading candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, and Senators John G. Townsend of Delaware, Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota, Charles W. Tobey of New Hahpshire, and John J. Danaher of Connecticut, all Republicans. Grouped with them are Democrats such as Alva B. Adams of Colorado and Clyde D. Herring of Iowa.

This group deplores Mr. Roosevelt's proposal to boost the lending power of the Bank from $200,000,000 to $700,000,000 and calls the whole thing "part of a grandiose scheme to control the world price of commodities produced in North and South America."

"Cartel" Move Abandoned

The arguments on the other side of the proposal have been many times presented. Apparently the Administration has dropped for good the idea for an immense "cartel" to buy up the surplus commodities of Latin America. The medium for taking care of Latin America will be the Export-Import Bank. Mr. Roosevelt declared yesterday the "cartel" phrase was a misnomer anyway.

Arguments for doing something about Latin America are advanced as a defense measure, and Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, who is a "sound money" man himself, apparently agrees that it will pay, in this emergency, to be lenient to South American countries with loans if they will ward off German economic penetration. The bill to increase the lending facilities of the Bank for the purpose is now pending in Congress.

But the die-hard group mentioned above will have none of it. And they want their arguments presented. So here they are, beginning with this declaration:

"The present bill is part of a new economic policy which is a departure from everything the United States has even done in the past. The loans are to be made to governments as part of a grandiose plan to control the world price of commodities produced in North and South America. The money is to be borrowed on the credit of the Government of the United States, and loaned to foreign nations and their citizens to assist them in the development of their resources, the stabilization of their economies, and the orderly marketing of their products.

No Applications

"Mr. Jesse H. Jones testified that he knew of no present plan for development of resources, stabilization of economies, or orderly marketing, and that he had no applications for loans from any Latin-American country. He asked for the power so that he might be in a position to pass on any such plan if it were submitted to him, without submitting such plan to Congress. This seems to be a request that Congress abdicate its powers of determining how $500,000,000 shall be spent in South America."

The Taft group charges that the policy of international surplus control is not only futile, "but positively harmful" to producers of South and North America alike. The result of financing the holding of surpluses off the market is to encourage the formation of a greater surplus and thus build up a supply greatly in excess of the needs of consumers, it is asserted. "Under this bill the United States may be asked to finance stamp plans in Argentina," the group says.

The influential Senate group says that "the new policy has a distinctly anti-German flavor." If Latin America is to have a trade slump, it would be better to have it now and get it over with, they continue. "We are literally financing competitors of our farmers and livestock industry," say the Senators. The loan record of Latin America isn't so good, the group points out. On Dec. 31, 1939 there was owing to individuals in the United States the sum of $1,728,000,000, of which $1,277,000,000 was in default as to interest. About half the amount in default, it was stated, was owned by central governments. And the group winds up:

"We know as individuals that the poorest way to make a man a good neighbor is to lend him money. It is far more likely to make him your enemy for life."

It is arguments like this that the Export-Import Bank loan extension plan must face in Congress.

Paper From Reeds May Prove A New Industry for Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—To the marshy lowlands of East Anglia has come a new industry which promises to be of some importance in the wartime scheme of things.

East Anglia is a land of many rivers, and by the banks of these interlocking waterways — known generally as "the Broads"—grow thousands of acres of tall reeds Valued hitherto only as raw material for thatching, a declining trade in these days of stone and tile roofs, these reeds have assumed new significance as the basis of a paper-making industry.

Paper, so essential to business and everyday life, is a commodity which threatens to run short in England, which is almost entirely dependent on imports of wood pulp from Northern Europe and esparto grass from across the Atlantic. Norfolk and Suffolk reeds, however, bid fair to make up a small but valuable part of the deficiency.

East Anglian countrymen, harvesting the reeds, are finding a ready market. They hope that, if the price does not become sufficiently high, the Ministry of Agriculture will see fit to subsidize their efforts.

Technicians of London paper firms declare that the reeds can be pulped into a paper little inferior to that obtained from wood. They liken it to pulp from esparto grass, much used for cheaper brands of paper. It is considered possible that reeds from Norfolk and Suffolk, and perhaps Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire as well, will be able to produce sufficient pulp for imports of esparto grass which total more than 250,000 tons annually to be cut almost to nothing.

In Britain the paper situation is the object of particular government concern. Government control of prices and supplies has been established, newspapers and journals find their size limited, their supplies of newsprint strictly rationed, and the Ministry of Supply's Controller of Salvage has been made responsible for a nation-wide campaign to save waste paper.

The paper-saving campaign has set its mark at recovering 750,000 tons of used paper a year from waste baskets or from consumption in flames on the family hearth.

During the World War the Board of Trade was forced to issue a decree in 1917 restricting the size of advertising posters, prohibiting street newspaper bills, and banning the posting of catalogues and circulars except in answer to written requests from customers. In 1918 newspapers were allowed only one-sixth of their 1914 paper supplies. The price of newsprint rose to £58 a ton, and the use of peat as a substitute for wood became a matter of sound economics even though peat-pulp was expensive to produce, limited in supply, and inferior in quality.

This time, by an extensive campaign to save waste paper, by expansion of colonial woodpulp industries and by turning to the reeds of the Broads, Britain hopes to cut down imports and at the same time to stabilize the position at home.

Britain Seeks Clearer Skies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Extra war work in the factories has brought about increased smoke-pollution of the atmosphere, and at a meeting of the National Smoke Abatement Society here recently it was decided to take all practicable steps to maintain the work of the society during the war.

It was stated that Sheffield had suffered a 20 per cent increase in its atmospheric pollution figures in four months, and that the emission of black smoke had also increased in Manchester, while the "moderate" smoke had become denser in quality.

Admitting that the state of the atmosphere had deteriorated considerably since the outbreak of war, Dr. Johnstone Jervis, Honorary Secretary of the West Riding of Yorkshire Regional Smoke Abatement Committee, said it should not be inferred that there was any relaxation in the application of the by-laws; owing to shortage of staff and other circumstances their application had become more difficult. Another factor was that the type of fuel being used was not always of the best quality, as the manufacturer had often no choice, but must accept what he was offered.

It was announced that a proposal to form a statutory board in South-East Lancashire for the abatement of smoke over a wide area would have to wait until the war was ended.

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WCTU Fights Opponents Of Temperance Teaching

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—An appeal to all friends of youth to take up arms against another form of repeal—a drive by liquor interests to wipe from the statute books State laws which require the teaching of temperance in all public schools—was made here by the head of the leading temperance education group, the national Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Opening the 66th annual convention of the organization, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith urged civic and religious groups to join with her own in defense of these laws.

Ever since prohibition was ended, liquor forces have been attacking the long-established laws of various States making teaching of temperance compulsory, explain the W. C. T. U. officials. So far they have not been able to make a breach in the wall. If the temperance forces remain alert as they have been in the past, the laws can be maintained and temperance teaching greatly improved, leaders in this group say. But that's an important "if," so important, in the eyes of Mrs. Smith, that she broke into her presidential address with an appeal to the members to "hear this solemn warning."

Mrs. Margaret C. Munns
of Evanston, who is rounding out 25 years of service as Treasurer of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union as that organization holds its 66th convention in Chicago.

Pressure in Legislatures

"Every possible effort," she said, "backed by financial support such as cannot be estimated, will be put forth in the Legislatures next winter to secure the repeal of these laws requiring scientific temperance instruction."

Mrs. Smith cited a recent occurrence in Chicago as a sample of what is occurring. A newly-elected member of the School Board, a man closely connected with the beer trade, brought about the appointment of a committee to investigate text books because, she said, he objected to the temperance teaching in them as on a par with un-American propaganda.

"Chicago spends, conservatively, $75,000,000 a year for beer," continued Mrs. Smith. "Approximately 50,000 boys and girls reach their majority and emerge from school age each year. Does not this tell the story? Beer makers naturally wish to deprive them of the knowledge of the facts about alcohol in any form."

While urging defense of these laws, the W. C. T. U. is making preparations also to make temperance teaching far more effective. There has been complaint in recent years that the laws themselves are not enough. Too few teachers know how to teach temperance; too few normal schools know how to teach the teachers.

To remedy this situation, the W. C. T. U. is preparing to launch this fall an extensive system of aid to the public authorities in teaching this subject. Experienced and specially trained teachers are to be sent out to do full time work in a good part of the United States.

Experienced Director

Heading this work is a woman who has probably had wider experience in temperance instruction than any person in the country, former Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Dakota, Bertha Rachel Palmer. She has spent the last seven years traveling about the country training teachers in modern methods of anti-alcohol teaching. Now some of these teachers are going out for the W. C. T. U.

In order to pay expenses of these teachers on a full-time basis, groups of State W. C. T. U.'s are engaging regional teachers. The New England States are going together to send one such educator out this fall; a number of Middle Atlantic States are doing the same; and so are States in a southern region, in the Far West, and in the Middle West. Three States, New York, Pennsylvania and Mississippi, are each sending out their own instructor.

Always deeply interested in political campaigns as a means of bringing about the social reforms, the W. C. T. U. women are not saying much as yet as to how they will vote in the national election. Mrs. Smith noted with regret, in her address to the convention, that neither the Democratic nor Republican platform had anything to say on the economic question of liquor.

Does this mean that the temperance workers have nothing left to them but to vote the Prohibition Party ticket? Mrs. Smith did not say so, but her statement pointed in this direction.

War Nations' Per Capita Debt Soars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Increases in the costs of government in the United States since 1936, largely traceable to conditions in Europe, have meant an increase from $263 to $361 per capita in the national debt, a rise from $66 to $104 per capita in expenditures, and, what has more meaning to the individual, a climb from $40 to $50 per capita in taxes.

But nations actually at war have had to face far greater burdens, according to the Federation of Tax Administrators here: during this same period in Great Britain, the per capita debt went from $703 to $1,025, expenditures from $93 to $354, and taxes from $81 to $135; in Canada the per capita debt rose from $316 to $387, expenditures from $48 to $117, and taxes from $35 to $61.

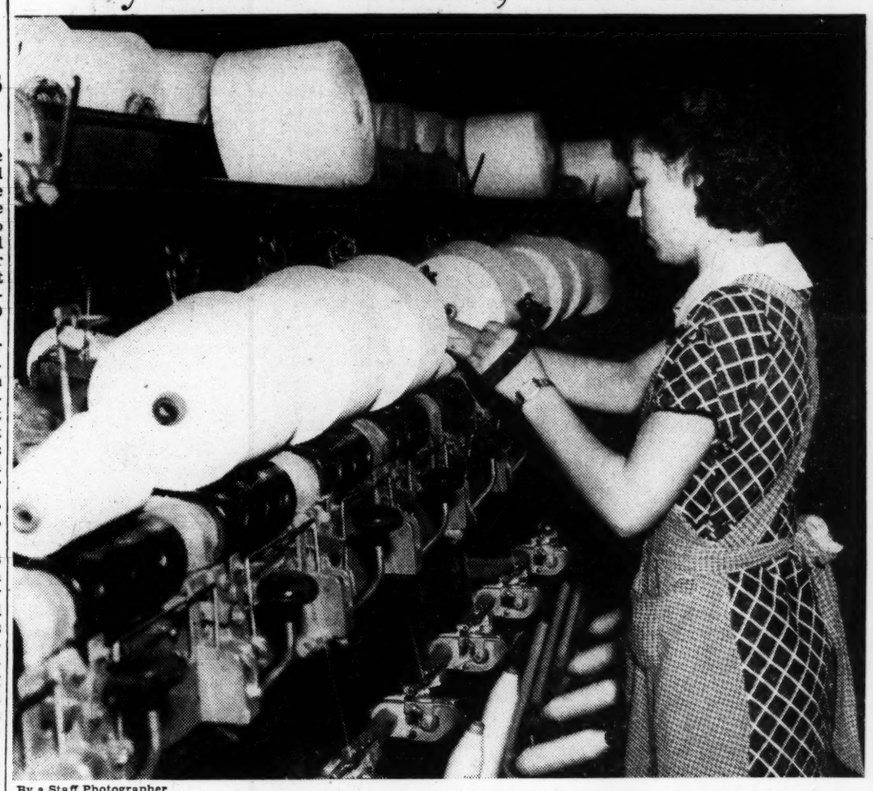
The Federation in making this compilation obtained figures from official reports for each country for 1937, and for 1940-41 based statements on budget estimates plus supplementary tax and expenditure measures and proposals. It notes that in translating British pounds to dollars the old ratio of 4.87 to 1 was used so a comparison might be made in familiar terms.

It is interesting also to compare these figures with those on national income. For example, Great Britain's expenditures during the present fiscal year, it is figured, will be about $354 per capita while the normal per capita national income is $514, according to the budget presented July 23 by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Canada's prospective expenditure of $117 compares with the 1936-37 per capita national income of $282. In the United States the current per capita expenditure of $104 may be compared with a normal per capita income of $557.

As for Germany, not very much in this line has been made public, but the Federation says it estimates that about 47 per cent of the national income was being absorbed by taxes in 1938-39. In August last year Germany's debt was about 50,000,000,000 marks, or about $252 per capita. Today the Reich's governmental expenditures are put at $19,200,000,000 annually, with taxes producing about $9,600,000,000, or $121 per capita.

In considering the great difference between per capita figures in Great Britain and in Canada and the United States the Federation points out that it must be remembered that the British Government carries on a far greater proportion of the total governmental activities than the national government over here.

By Hand or Machine, Result Is Yarn



By a Staff Photographer

Girl Spins Cotton in New England Mill

In Bulgaria the women do it by hand. Women always have been spinners and modern spinning pays well and the women who spin by machinery live better than their grandmothers did by the spinning wheel.

Machines of U. S. Lift Burden of Drudgery

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the ninth article.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PULASKI, Va.—"Neekoga ne se li izmoryavash?" I once asked Baba Rada, a Bulgarian peasant woman, who very often trudged along the road spinning. My question meant, "Grandma Rada, don't you ever get tired?"

Her answer to my question was, "Sviknala sum," or "I've got used to it." Spinning was as natural as walking.

Once she came to the back door of our house to sell us some potatoes, that she'd brought in from her village on her back, spinning all the way. We invited her in and she accepted, saying graciously, "May God bring good to you!"

"What do you do with all the wool you spin?" we asked.

"Make the clothes we wear," she answered. "This long chemise, extending beneath my thick, one-piece dress, I wove at home, from yarn that I had spun. This dress I also wove. This long red belt, too, came from off my loom, along with all our towels and sheets and swaddling clothes."

I thought of Grandma Rada these days here in Virginia. For I rediscovered her. I found her distaff and her spindle, her loom and knitting needles. I learned that Mrs. America makes clothes for her children, as Mrs. Bulgaria or Mrs. Babylonia, or Sarah, the wife of Abraham, has. I became aware of that in busy textile mills.

Jungles of Spindles

First, I visited Dan River Cotton Mills, in a village near Danville, Va., almost on the line between this state and North Carolina. It consists of a large cluster of huge brick buildings surrounded by well kept lawns and stately trees. I wandered about in whole jungles of whirring spindles, in gigantic fields of clanking looms. I was caught in a dizzy, whizzing world, and looked down countless vistas of wildly spinning tops. I saw a myriad dancing spiders devouring carloads of cotton and turning them into webs. It looked to me as though this net of strings was intricate enough to bind me to every star in all the Milky Way.

In this factory, where 10,000 people toil, most of them seem to be women, the human Baba Radas merely tend machines. They let steel fingers twirl the endless threads. Motors pull fibers from distaffs as numerous as tassels in rows of Iowa corn. Women merely see that the metal fingers pull at the right bunches of cotton wool, that the floods of webs flow in the proper channels.

When the noon hour came I saw the whizzing spindles stop, and the bobbin-arrows cease from shooting back and forth across the throbbing looms. Most workers left the buildings and gathered on the lawns, or in a nearby park, on steps, or curbstones to eat their lunches. I had already noticed children and youth converging on the plant with rather spacious baskets.

Family Joins in Lunch

In a spindle room that had grown quiet, I came upon a father with three children seated about an improvised table. His basket had been emptied and its contents spread about. They were soup, chops, beans, corn, biscuits and a large bottle of coffee. The group grew quiet and all bowed their heads as father asked the blessing.

I suppose he had sat at that crude table in that vast work room 3,000 or 4,000 times, and I am sure he has passed through many hard and meager days, yet he still thanked God for blessings.

Later I visited a workman like this at his yellow six-room house and here is what he told me. "I have worked in the mill 20 years. My wife and one of my daughters work here, too. In good times we make $60 weekly. Our health is good. Yes, we work very hard; I reckon everybody works hard. Yes, we have an old Chev that goes well.

"Yes, I'm better off than I was. I used to be a tenant farmer. I lived in 10 tumble-down houses within 12 years—always in debt. The mill freed me from that. I've no kick comin'. I'm grateful to the mill.

A Contented Man

"No, I don't belong to no union. Yes, I believe in unions, but here they do more harm than good. Sure, this is a company house, but it's cheaper than my own would be, $9.80 a month with water and light. Painted, too. We've got a good yard and we have fine schools. I suppose the company supports the 'Y,' but it's a good 'Y.' Helps us a lot. Yes, the company owns the parsonage, and the land the church is on, but it's a good church. The company didn't write the Bible, did it? That's what our minister preaches from. Yes, the company gives us credit, on coal, kerosene, dry goods. It's cheap credit. Didn't you ever want credit?

"Of course, we're poor. I sure wish we had more money. Often we work only half time and are hard up. I hope my boys find better jobs. But I agree with the preacher when he says we have lots to be thankful for."

Pulaski is a beautiful mountain town in southwest Virginia. It has several industries, chief of which is the Virginia Maid Hosiery Mills. I spent some time among the workers there, who like Baba Rada, knit stockings. Unlike my Bulgarian Grandma, one person knits 13 pairs at a time, 40 dozen a day.

Excellent Working Conditions

They work in a new, clean, air-cooled plant, and for the most part are quite young. In most aspects, the rooms are as pleasant as those in a high school or college. The girls are neat and well dressed, the materials they work with are yellow, pink, and blue, so some of the rooms are very colorful. The toilers are paid by the piece; naturally, they work fast. They handle very fine silk thread.

Answering my questions, the foreman of the "toe-sewing department," said, "That girl in pink is supporting two sisters and a brother, all in school; she gets about $25 a week. The older woman at the testing table supports four dependents. Most girls in here, however, belong to families of which several members work. Most families have autos."

A man tending a line of 26 machines knitting 13 pairs of stockings simultaneously, said:

"Most of us men workers here are high school graduates. A majority are paying for homes. There are no company houses in Pulaski. We earn from $30 to $50 weekly. There are no workers' or mill quarters here. We have no working class. The mill workers would rank higher in all respects than eight out of ten other citizens here."

True Co-operative Sense

A worker connected with the employees' Community Chest said:

"Our mill people have a strong sense of solidarity. No one is left to bear his misfortunes alone. No one lies in a sick room unvisited."

A worker, heading the Employees' Association said:

"We have our own canteens, store, swimming pool, athletic hall and lounging room. We lead Southwest Virginia in many kinds of sport. Every year we give several entertainments and always prepare a birthday party for the boss. He also gives us one. Most Pulaski people envy us mill workers. Most of us are very well insured. Accidents are rare; 60 per cent of us live in our own homes. A fairly large number have some farm land. We are known as the people who help each other."

More than a million Americans spin and weave. No members of our American family serve us better. No nation on earth is clothed so well and so cheaply. The average pay of these workers is less than $1,000 a year.

Machines have freed them from much of my Bulgarian Baba Rada's drudgery. They live better than Baba Rada. Our weavers have risen higher than any weavers before them anywhere, but they must still mount higher. Most are far from the good life our America could give.

Washington Sideglances

Lemonade, cookies, and planes mix in campaign strategy—He just doesn't like it—The Inca influence—The 'Chief Meter Reader' keeps busy—A matter of opinion.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Mrs. Smith Goes Home: With Congress continuing in session, Congressmen are inventing ways of high-speed campaigning. Take Mrs. Margaret C. Smith, the new Representative from Maine, for instance. Every week end, she flies home, has open house both Saturday and Sunday for everybody that wants to come. On the sideboard in the dining room, she keeps a pitcher of lemonade and cookies.

Constituents start coming about 8:30 a. m. and wander in all day and evening. Mrs. Smith says they seem to be about as interested in seeing how a Congresswoman lives as they are in political issues.

Mince Pie: When a reporter asked Senator John G. Townsend, Jr., of Delaware, why he opposes conscription, he replied, "I don't like mince pie."

Puzzled, the reporter asked for an explanation. The story is an old one that goes back to the days when Albert D. Lasker, former Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, was soliciting campaign funds for the Republicans. At one house, Mr. Lasker was turned down by a man who went at great detail into the enormous financial burden he was already bearing in connection with family affairs.

As Mr. Lasker was about to leave, the man's unmarried brother came in. Mr. Lasker approached him, "Surely you haven't any obligations." "No," replied the brother, "but I don't like mince pie."

Like the reporter, Mr. Lasker was bewildered. He asked what he meant. "Well," said the man, "When you don't want to do something, one excuse is as good as another."

Hand Across the Isthmus: Mrs. Roosevelt was wearing her Inca Indian dress when she and the President entertained visiting Latin American diplomats at lunch this week.

The dress, made in loose, flowing lines and printed in a wine, green, and gray design, has leather-thronged hauraches to match and its own silver jewelry. It was given to the President's wife by a dress designer in California last time she was there. There's a hat with it, but Mrs. Roosevelt doesn't care for that.

Electric Man: Representative John E. Rankin (D), of Mississippi, has been attacking Wendell L. Willkie's power policy so often on the floor of the House that Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota, has dubbed him "the chief meter reader of the Democratic Party."

Frankly Speaking: Announcing the designation of the Vanderbilt mansion, in Dutchess County, N. Y., as a national historic site, the National Park Service described it as "a magnificent example of the type of great estate built by captains of industry in the era of expansion succeeding the war between the States."

But privately, President Roosevelt calls the mansion with its quarters for 14 servants and 12 baths a horrible example of an American age that will never return.

Puget 'Navy Town' Grows

Bremerton, Wash.

Speeding of national defense has had the effect of speeding up this "navy town," home of the Puget Sound Navy Yard, until today it exceeds the peak of World War activity and population. Four years ago it had a population of 12,000. in 1939 it reached 16,000 and has been increasing rapidly since the first of the year.

It always has been estimated that when 4,000 men were employed in the Yard it was a large number. Today there are 8,000. Skilled workers with civil service rating have come from all parts of the Middle West. Warning goes out that workers first must pass civil service tests before applying at the Yard.

With this increased tempo that makes it one of the busiest towns on the Coast, there is still no semblance of a boom. Being a "navy town" it always has had to adjust itself to ebb and flow. In the present emergency housing is the major problem and a local housing authority is at work with the Federal Housing Authority co-operating as a defense measure. Plans are being rushed for home building to meet the special needs of workers in lower wage brackets.

Stores Expand

Otherwise the City has within itself the machinery for sudden shifts of activity and population. Established firms are putting on more help or opening branches. Chain stores and mail-order houses are adding new retail branches.

The Navy Yard has all the semblance of wartime vigilance. All workers must present photographs at the gate. Many wear them as large buttons, others carry them in billfolds. Each worker has been fingerprinted and checked with Government files and all except Work Projects Administration emergency workers have civil service rating.

Skilled workers are in demand and on the blackboard at the gate there was posted recently a notice of examinations for shipfitter, iron worker, lockman, electrician, tile and plate setter, instrument maker, coppersmith, and electric welder.

Allied Industries

The Navy Yard is an aggregation of industries auxiliary to the repair and construction of ships for the Navy. The building dock is large enough for the construction of four destroyers at one time. A graving dock, 1,000 feet long, is large enough to accommodate the largest dreadnaught in the Navy. Industrial plants include steel metal, shipfitter, boiler, pattern, paint, plating, machine and electric, pipe and copper, shipsmith, and boat and joiner shops.

Above the enclosed industrial center of the yard is grouped the City with its banks, libraries, schools, parks, sightly residential areas, and 25 churches. The City, on the eastern shore of the Olympic Peninsula, overlooking Puget Sound, is opposite Seattle, Wash., 16 miles across the Sound. Over 2,000 workers commute daily between the two cities. The famous streamlined ferry, Kalakala, is a constant carrier for both commuters and tourists.

Kate Archibald

Colors for The Housewife Now Printers' Main Concern

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The housewives of the world, whether they know it or not, have just "attended" a convention, a convention intent on lightening up the daisies in your gardening magazine, deepening the red of those tomatoes on the wrapper of that can on the kitchen shelf, or of originating gayer and fresher figures for that morning dress.

All boxed and gift-wrapped, when delivered to any housewife anywhere, would be the annual convention, just concluded here, of the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen, Inc., a convention which dealt with nuances and news, tin cans and test tubes, chemistry and cool calculation, vats and vehicles, prints and printing, books and bindings, the Gutenberg Bible and bread wrappers, coupons and cars.

It was a convention of printing craftsmen, yes. But the housewives ran things. Movable type, invented 500 years ago by Johannes Gutenberg, was paid tribute yes, but color, as sovereign of the American home and the American publication, wielded the gavel.

Indeed, color emblazoned all of the special technical meetings of the convention, and experts explained with the aid of movies and illustrations how printing was no longer an industry of movable type but one requiring the skill of an artist, the rich knowledge of the nature world of a Thoreau. For printing today is color.

Housewife's Influence

"Apples are redder in New England," said a placard in one of the exhibits, a placard filled with printed apples so red and bright and shiny that even the smell of a Massachusetts apple orchard could be imagined without effort.

How modern print shops cultivate and harvest the gay, brilliant fruits and vegetables of California by artful mixing of inks and high-speed presses illustrates how the kitchen needs of today's housewife influences the ancient industry which this year honors Gutenberg.

While the craftsmen inspected the famous Gutenberg Bible at the Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island, there was ringing in their ears how bakers can sell more bread when bread wrappers are gayer, brighter, and have more sales appeal.

Even though the craftsmen were still joking among themselves and with others about "rubber type," there was real point to the joke at this convention. For on display were rubber plates. Yes, no fooling. The craftsmen now print with rubber plates for even the most delicate work. And their reason is not to make the type fit, evidently.

Even the printing of those new, bright dress materials in department stores, mecca of America's housewives every Monday morning, was a feature of the convention. The craftsmen are getting even better, it seems, at turning out new colors and better color blends. And these new colors, mind you, stand the sun, all day at the beach or while motoring. Did America's housewives realize that "fast" colors in "prints" are largely the work of research printing craftsmen?

Smearing Eliminated

Yes, and those bright tin cans, which decorate many a kitchen shelf, are actually printed before they are cans, printed so well that they go through the process of becoming cans without a scratch. And the same is true of toothpaste tubes, shaving cream tubes, and the like.

A new development in printing was described to the delegates—the more extended use of vapor ink. While evaporation has long been a printing aid, speakers here declared that new inks, not using oils, had been developed which would dry in one fifth of a second coming off a high-speed rotary press, and in 30 minutes when used on an ordinary flat-bed press.

Advantages for this new highly-volatile ink were said to be elimination of smearing and offset. Within 30 minutes after printing, a speaker said, the small-town printer could put his product through a cutter, folding machine, or stapler without any danger of blotching.

While the craftsmen were not listening to the marvels of their industry, and hearing about as well as meeting many of the thousands of draftsmen, color chemists, and technicians behind the finished printed job, they were enjoying exhibits of rare books, beautifully printed and bound books, or boating around San Francisco Bay and visiting colorful Treasure Island.

Martin, Root Pleased With Support Pledged to Willkie Through West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Fresh from a western trip which included a visit to Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee for President, at his Colorado vacation spot, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican National Chairman, and Oren Root, Jr., head of the Associated Willkie Clubs of America, were back in the East yesterday with reports of growing support of their Presidential candidate.

Mr. Martin, here only briefly, flew to New York from Washington to survey committee activities in the Grand Central Terminal Building offices, where Samuel F. Pryor is campaign director, and professed optimism that election day would find most of the farm States in the Republican column and that while New York and Illinois must still be regarded as doubtful, he expected Mr. Willkie to carry Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Michigan, and Indiana.

Sinclair Weeks, National Committeeman from Massachusetts, also was here for the conference.

Mr. Root returned telling of "tremendous enthusiasm" for the Republican Presidential nominee and finding it widely reflected in the volunteer movement he heads. The large number of trade unionists who had joined the Willkie Clubs convinced him, he said, that Mr. Willkie would poll "a very large labor vote." He reported marked volunteer enlistment among citizens "who ordinarily take no interest in politics and vote only when they are aroused by some transcendent issue."

His organization shared the attitude among Willkie supporters generally, he said, to respect the candidate's wish to keep campaign expenses within the Hatch maximum provisions.

"I am taking the position that we should spend almost nothing and concentrate on calling at people's houses," he added. "The function of the Willkie Clubs is to ring door bells, which takes a lot of effort, but no money."

U. S. Census Routs Texan's Double Job

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9(AP)—The Census Bureau has refused to save one of the jobs of Sheriff-Tax Collector Ira Heard of Refugio County, Texas.

In Texas counties of less than 10,000 population, the jobs of sheriff and tax collector are combined, and Mr. Heard enjoyed both positions until census enumerators made the rounds in the spring.

The enumerators counted, however, 10,224 residents in the County, and this would disqualify Mr. Heard for one of his posts. He wrote the Government a list of 290 persons who had left the County since the census, and demanded a recount.

The Census Bureau, however, said that all counts had to be as of April 1 and declined to help the Sheriff.

P. S.—The Mayor and town officials of Refugio, proud of the new count, indorsed this view.

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Transylvania Proud of Its History

Belonged to domain of the Magyars for 1,000 years before its cession to Rumania in 1919.

By Plautus I. Lipsey, Jr.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—"Look! Transylvania!"

With this cry, Rudolf, my huge Teutonic chauffeur, waved a hand toward the green expanse of rolling prairie ahead as we topped a rise in the country road. Hungarian soldiers with rifles halted our car at the barrier which marked the frontier with Rumania.

I had taxied all the way from Budapest, hoping to ride the first wave of the expected Hungarian invasion aimed to wrest the lost Province from Rumania and restore it to the Magyar domain, its homeland for a thousand years before 1919. Trains were all in the hands of the military. At Debrecen they said the frontier was closed and I could not cross. But, skeptical, I came right on.

Before me now, out there where the East begins, lay lovely Transylvania, proud of its history and civilization, but today in the grip of the present and atremble with problems of the future.

The hard-bitten sergeant of the guard looked at my passport and said I could not cross. But big Rudolf contradicted him flatly, and I added my own polite protest. An officer ripped down the road in a cloud of dust and jerked his automobile to a dramatic halt against the barrier. He agreed with the chauffeur and me, and I walked across the arbitrary line set by the Treaty of Trianon.

I looked innocuous, and my passport was American.

Furtive Supply of Money

In Oradea I made the first of two honest efforts to get legal money. This and the second effort in another city were futile. Further negotiations led to the furtive delivery of two pocketfuls of Rumanian currency in exchange for a Federal Reserve note.

This currency situation is symptomatic. Serious accusations of official corruption are freely made by informed foreigners in Rumania. While my frontier officer had instructed me how to obtain legal money, he sent me explicitly to a hotel where the management scoffed at the idea of official currency exchange. In my second effort, I actually went to the National Bank trying to exchange my dollars. But the teller, with an embarrassed grin, declined to serve me. Through the "black bourse," to which the foreigner is soon introduced, I received for my dollars more than double the legal rate in Rumanian lei.

At least one third of Oradea's population (about 70,000 total) was said to be Jews. They appeared to own most of the city property, and to be the leaders in commerce, industry, and finance. I found similar conditions in other Transylvanian cities. I talked to three Jews in Oradea, and they were all frightened. They feared the new anti-Semitic government in Rumania, and they dreaded the threatened invasion by Hungarians under the Swastika sponsorship.

Cultural and Trade Center

The train journey early next morning to Cluj (Hungarian Kolozsvar), ancient Transylvanian metropolis, unrolled a panorama of natural beauty and agricultural productivity.

By a Staff Artist

A Focal Point in Europe

Its disposition is up for settlement in the discussions now under way between Hungary and Rumania.

Kolozsvar (which the Rumanians name Cluj and the Germans Klausenburg) is the cultural and economic center of Transylvania. It dates back some 3,000 years and shares with Alba Julia the honor of having been capital of independent Transylvania in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Proud is this city, of 120,000 of its history and its cultural importance—yet my first glimpse reminded me of its Balkan setting.

In this center, in Oradea and in Arad, a substantial city in the extreme southwest of Transylvania, I questioned a variety of persons about the general political conditions of the Province and its peoples under Rumanian rule. Their names must be undisclosed, but I may report briefly the substance of their testimony.

Transylvania, severed from Hungary and delivered as a prize to Rumania in 1919 by the Treaty of Trianon, today has a population of nearly 4,000,000, roughly divided into three principal racial groups: Hungarians, Jews, Rumanians. As most of the Jews are Hungarian in culture and language, the Magyar speech still predominates after 20 years of alien rule. The small Rumanian population of 1919 has been greatly increased by the influx of Rumanian officials and functionaries, as well as by the migration of peasants and other workers. A fourth racial element is the German minority of about 50,000 burghers who live in their own towns and are nonmilitary in attitude. They are called "Saxons," but historians say they came from the Rhineland and Flanders.

Magyars Loyal to Culture

The race-conscious and culture-conscious Magyar minority pays taxes and engages in all kinds of occupations. But, in the homeland of their forefathers for a millennium, they now cannot vote or hold office, deprived of the fundamental rights of citizenship. Political functions are in the hands of Rumanians, most of them alien to Transylvania.

For these 21 years the Transylvania Magyars have steadfastly held to their own cultural identity, confidently awaiting the day when, by agreement or by force, the bonds of Trianon are dissolved. Thousands of the elders have refused to learn the official Rumanian tongue, imposed upon them by the statesmen in the environs of Paris. The youth and children speak both Rumanian and Hungarian.

These politically sundered Hungarians greeted with enthusiastic joy the recent reports that their mother country was about to embrace them again. A corresponding grief engulfed Magyar Transylvania when the Nazi Führer decreed that these hopes must be postponed. Active optimism was quickly received, however, when it was decided to interpret the forced postponement as only a brief one, perhaps for only a few weeks. The Hungarian excitement, though cloaked with discretion, has evoked new acts of reprisal on the part of officialdom, itself tense with anxiety.

A few days after I came into Transylvania, a distinguished Hungarian Protestant churchman and scholar of that Province was arrested. According to annual custom, he had sent out his seminary students at the end of the school year with greetings to follow communicants in the villages. This printed greeting, although of a religious nature, contained one reference to the ancient ancestors of the Magyar race—and this the Rumanians resented.

Tried in Military Court

The churchman was tried in a military court (civil courts are not functioning in his city), found guilty of a political offense, and sentenced to five months imprisonment. He took his place in the prison, crowded with other members of his race who were "awaiting trial" or "awaiting sentence."

Two days later this churchman was found by his friends on the street again. He explained smilingly, that the authorities had discovered an old law, or a new law, which provided that political prisoners may be released for 3½ months in the summer to carry on the harvest work. So the scholar was set free, being directed to return to jail in October, after he had finished his "harvest work."

The plight of the large Jewish minority in Transylvania is perhaps the most distressing of any politically submerged group in that part of Rumania. For 20 years following the Paris peace treaties they have enjoyed, as Jews, relative immunity from political oppression; it is true that unofficial economic discrimination continued (they assert), but on the whole they congratulated themselves. But within a few weeks this summer they found themselves between two fresh menaces: the hostile government in Bucharest, and the would-be Hungarian invaders from the west—both elements being under the controlling interest of Berlin, or courting Herr Hitler's favor.

Restrictions on Jews

Recent weeks have found almost daily new laws or restrictions striking at the political and economic liberties of Transylvanian Jews. They cannot be members of the dominant political party of the nation; they are being ousted from industrial and business management; they cannot own or edit newspapers; even ordinary employment is forbidden them in certain important occupations.

An influential and learned Transylvanian Jew told me he felt that the position of Transylvanian Jewry was becoming increasingly worse, with nothing to be hoped from international developments. He spoke of the willingness of his people, "70 per cent of them in Transylvania," to migrate to some distant new homeland where they might establish their own political and economic security, if such an opportunity should be offered.

As for the relative small German minority: they are loyal to the racial tie, but they are not Nazis in spirit. They therefore must have their own doubts and tremblings as the Nazi steamroller moves down through the Danubian area.

Still, life goes on busily in Transylvania. These people, living for centuries at the crossroads of nations, have known dark days before and have developed a sturdy philosophy.

Canadian Mercy Center Opened Near London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A Canadian Red Cross hospital has been opened on a site near London presented by Viscount and Viscountess Astor.

The new building was recently presented to Mr. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner, by Mr. R. B. Bennett, former Canadian Premier, who declared it was "a concrete expression of the loving thought of the Canadians of every race and creed for the welfare of their fellow citizens who had voluntarily left Canada to take part in the war."

Lord and Lady Astor have provided the site and have leased certain buildings to the Canadian Red Cross. The lease provides for a rental of one shilling a year.

'Yi' in New Chinese Dictionary Takes Space for Its 11,000 Uses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Volume 1 of what is to be the biggest dictionary ever compiled in history has just been completed. It consists of 478 pages of closely-printed Chinese, and it deals exclusively with the single-stroke character "yi" and some 11,000 words and phrases in which it is found.

Altogether the dictionary is expected in final form to include 40 volumes, containing 60,000 separate characters and 600,000 Chinese terms and idiom. The work will take at least a decade—volume 1 required the labor of 29 persons for a year—and there will be, in the 40 volumes, some 34,000 pages plus a four-volume index required by the peculiar nature of the Chinese language.

Members of the Sun Yat-sen Institute are working on the great task, and the printing is by the Commercial Press, largest Chinese printing enterprise which is famed as having had its plant a primary Japanese bombing target in the Chapei fighting of both 1932 and 1937.

Nothing Ever Like It

This super-dictionary is to be far in advance of anything hitherto seen in China. Thus far, no formal dictionary of Chinese has comprised more than one volume in total. The best of the older books was compiled 200 years back under direction of the Emperor Kang Hsi, requiring the labor of 30 persons for five years. This contains 40,000 characters, but there is no explanation of terms.

Nowadays the language contains many new characters, as well as re-combinations of the old characters and various odd quirks designed to make Occidental ideas fit into the Oriental framework. In many cases it is impossible to find equivalents of many Western notions and phrases, so the same sounds as in foreign languages are used although there is no effort to give any idea of the meaning. Thus the word "democracy" may become in China "ti-me-ka-la-see," a combination of the characters standing respectively for "good morals," "ink," "square," "pull" and "west." If the reader has no knowledge of foreign ideas he will have a sad time of it trying to make sense of such a combination. He might even have some problems with the somewhat more commonly used symbols for democracy which combine the characters meaning "good morals," "plan," "is able," "pull" and "west."

One of the hardest tasks has been to translate Western scientific names for plants, insects, and so on, as well as chemical formulas. Some of the most common names for Occidental inventions are of course well known and have been frequently written about in English, as "firewagon" for railway train, "vapor-vehicle" for motorcar, and so on.

Takes in Language Changes

The subject of the first volume, the character "yi," can mean "or," "one," "nothing" and some 55 other things, while the number of words and terms in which "yi" is found runs to 11,000, as already said. This character, like virtually all others, has changed frequently in the course of the evolution of the ancient Chinese written language, and it has been written at least 10 different ways during the last 2,500 years. The new dictionary deals with Chinese characters since the beginnings of Chinese history, which means that there must be taken into account the old stylus-written unshaded "seal characters" along with the present-day style of shaded-stroke characters written with a brush.

Miss Adeline Gray, who has investigated the subject, says that the first dictionary ever made in China contains only 10,000 characters. It appeared 2,000 years ago and is still in existence.

She compares the present enterprise with the making of the great Oxford dictionary, which "took 50 years to compile, and 1,300 readers from all parts of the world assisted. In the course of their work, the readers read the works of 5,000 authors and collected 3,500,000 quotations. Started in 1878, the 10-volume Oxford dictionary was not completed until 1928. Unlike the Chinese dictionary, it does not give words older than the twelfth century."

Mexican Workers Win Point In Oil War With Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Resignation of Dr. Jesus Silva Herzog as head of the Distribuidora de Petroleos Mexicanos marks a victory for the Syndicate of Petroleum Workers in its controversy with the Mexican Government. The resignation followed attacks by the Syndicate upon the efficiency of Dr. Silva Herzog's administration of his marketing post, and was answered by the resigning director with counter-accusations of syndicate corruption and rebellion.

This newest development comes at a time when both the General Council of the Syndicate and representatives of the government administrative bodies for the expropriated oil industry are meeting before the Federal Labor Board to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the industry. The plan has been under discussion since last February, when President Cardenas addressed the Syndicate asking for co-operation in reorganizing the industry and putting it on a paying basis.

No new plan has been agreed upon to date, but in recent weeks the difficulties experienced in the government-worker administration of the industry have been fully exposed by recriminations coming from both workers and administrative officials. These are exceedingly sharp and each side accuses the other of inefficiency and mismanagement of funds as well as lack of good faith.

Workers Deny Blame

The workers, through their Syndicate leaders, refuse to accept the blame for the breakdown of the industry and ask stinging questions as to why the Government has persistently claimed in public statements that all was going well with the expropriated properties when all workers and observers knew that their condition was increasingly serious. They attributed bad management to Dr. Silva Herzog and to Señor Vicente Cortes Herrera, head of the General Petroleum Administration. The Syndicate first refused to accept the dismissals ordered by the Government or the reductions in salaries and social benefits. Following this refusal they threatened a strike in the oil industry.

This strike has for the time being been called off and an order of economic conflict between the workers and oil administration placed before the Federal Labor Board. This is similar to the action followed between the Syndicate and the foreign companies previous to expropriation of the industry.

The deadline for a settlement within ten days, dictated by President Cardenas, has been passed without an agreement yet being reached. Friction continues during the discussions, and its latest result is the resignation of Dr. Silva Herzog. Meanwhile, discontent among the oil workers with their leaders is persistently reported, since many of the actual workers suspect that their negotiating representatives are assuming an attitude of intransigence rather than co-operation with the Government representatives.

Worker First to Suffer

Should the Syndicate be placed in a position of refusing to accept the Government's reorganization plan the worker will be the first one to suffer. Drastic measures by the Government to enforce Labor's discipline have been freely threatened by President Cardenas and the workers know that, should they be imposed, their right to strike and to defend their rights would be one of the first union gains lost. Calling off of the strike is due to this fear of Labor that it may find its syndical position damaged if an open clash between government and Labor takes place.

The one point on which both Syndicate and Administrative Council are in agreement is the loss to Mexican oil exports caused by the European war. When the war broke out Germany was taking 50 per cent of Mexico's petroleum exports and this market immediately vanished. Italy then became the best customer, but since its entry into the war it can no longer buy here. The opening of new markets in the United States, which was occurring earlier this year, now seems to have disappeared, with the result that Mexican oil is now virtually without an outlet except for internal consumption.

That these serious developments and the consequent heavy loss to the Government in taxes and deficits makes economies and reorganization imperative is apparent to all. It remains to be seen whether such readjustment can be accomplished by co-operation between government and Labor or whether failure to achieve it may precipitate a crisis between the two contending forces.

Nazis Ban Listening To English Radiocast

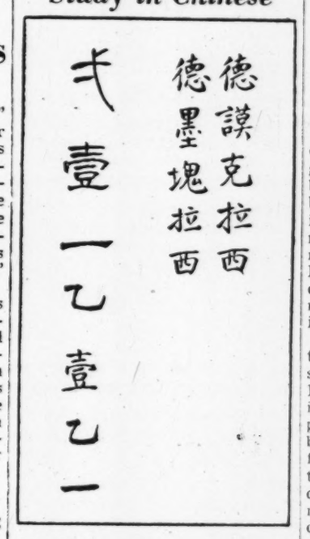
By the Associated Press

Berlin, Aug. 10

Gen. Baron Alexander von Falkenhausen, German Military Commander for Belgium and Northern France, yesterday forbade the population to listen to English radiocasts.

Another decree prohibited the unauthorized wearing or possession of uniforms and insignia of the German Army, the Nazi Party, or its various formations.

Study in Chinese



How Characters Differ

The long column at the left shows various forms of the basic character "yi," the bottom one being most used and the fifth from the top generally seen in writings on financial matters. The two short columns depict two ways of expressing the word democracy. In the first short column, the one in the middle, the five characters reading from top to bottom mean "good morals," "ink," "square," "pull," and "west." In the short column at the right of the chart the five characters from top to bottom mean, "good morals," "plan," "is able," "pull," and "west." These last named are more commonly used by far in China today to express the idea of democracy.

Integrity of Polish Soldiers Wins Praise in Switzerland

BERN, Switzerland (AP)—Military experts, attached to Swiss Legations as the military attachés of foreign powers, and some of the Swiss, too, have revised their opinion of Poland's army.

Three things contributed to the new turn of opinion.

First was the fuller recognition of the power of Germany's war machine and its strength in the air.

Second was the way France cracked up along with Belgium, Holland and the Low Countries in 38 days of warfare. Poland, alone, lasted four weeks.

Third were the Poles themselves—even in internment.

On the night from the 19th to the 20th of last June alone approximately 28,000 troops crossed into Switzerland in the region of the Franches Montagnes in the Jura Mountains.

First to cross were about 12,000 French troops of various branches of the army. Some had their rifles. Some didn't. Many had never even seen a German. Few had participated in active fighting. All came because the Germans cut off their retreat to the south.

Those Who Met Nazis

Later came the main units of 18,000 Poles. They, too, had been cut off in their retreat, but they came across with all their arms and even most of their motorized equipment. They were disciplined. They had not only almost all seen Germans, but their units were all heavily marked by casualties.

One Polish unit, about 2,000 strong, dashed up to the frontier with several batteries of 75's and 101's. A group of commanding officers conferred briefly with the Swiss Command and were told that they would have to surrender both arms and ammunition.

The whole unit turned around and dashed off again. The commanding officer explained that they "still had some ammunition left" and were going to "give it to the Germans."

They gave it to the Germans and the Germans gave them the same back again. They couldn't get through. They came into Switzerland with all their guns and rifles—but with not a shell, not a cartridge—and with many casualties.

Poles, in little groups of three and four, have been drifting into Switzerland ever since the armistice. Some have come from Channel ports all the way through German-occupied territory. They hide in farmhouses or deserted town houses during the day and travel by night. They escape from internment camps.

Some of them no sooner crossed the border and were disarmed than they tried to escape again. Swiss police stopped four recently headed back into occupied France. Yes, they knew it was occupied, but they wanted to get to England—somehow. They didn't know how.

Commanded Respect

In the internment camps they soon won the admiration of many Swiss by their discipline. In the beginning Swiss civilians took a special fancy to the French because French was one of Switzerland's three national languages and France was far nearer than Poland.

Since then the Poles' discipline, cleanliness, morale and comradeship have won them many friends.

The Poles are a proud lot. Most of them were miners, farmers and metal workers before the war. They were the first to offer to help Swiss peasants in the field.

Their one great sorrow is the French defeat. Most of them would go on fighting if they knew where to fight and how to get there. Many of them have crossed half of Europe and have heard nothing from their families since last September.

Originally, many Polish units were placed in towns with French units, but, while the French considered the war ended, and only wanted to get back home, the Poles wanted to fight somewhere, anywhere, and the two nationalities had to be separated.

Both the Poles and the Swiss authorities would like to know where the Poles go from here.

French Refugees Trickle Back To Home Towns and Farms

MOULINS, France (AP) — Only trickles of refugees, mostly plodding afoot or riding bicycles, are allowed to pass through this bottleneck of the zealously guarded pathway to their former homes in German-occupied territory.

A day of watching the lines of war-wanderers seeking to return to their home towns or farms—traveling on foot, in automobiles, bicycles and wagons—discloses that a major element in the slowness is the rigid control the Germans exercise along the border between the occupied and unoccupied zones.

[Moulins lies along the Allier River in central France, about 160 miles southeast of Paris and 30 miles north of Vichy, temporary capital of the Pétain Government.]

Every returning refugee must have papers approved by French and German control stations and must undergo examinations by the Germans before being permitted to pass the barriers.

Under German instructions, the French have established control barriers two miles from Moulins, leaving a "no man's land" between these barriers and a German control station at a bridge over the Allier River outside Moulins.

Refugees have piled up at these barriers like driftwood while waiting long periods for examination of their papers.

Automobiles piled high with baggage and bedding are permitted to pass in convoys of five, averaging 10 cars an hour.

Throughout the day, there is an average of 25 to 30 cars awaiting instructions.

Refugees afoot or riding bicycles are given numbers which are called out when the German control station sends word to permit another group to pass.

When the numbers are given out, the recipients are informed they probably will be forced to wait at least 10 hours. Consequently, many sleep along the roadside or in near-by woods so they may be first in line the next morning.

The Germans treated all courteously, although observing strict hours of passage—5 a. m. to 11 p. m., thus forcing many to spend the night at the barriers.

Since train service between the occupied and unoccupied zones has been halted, and a gasoline shortage is preventing operation of hundreds of automobiles, it is estimated many weeks may pass before refugees packing cities and villages of southern France will be enabled to return to their homes.

Mushrooms Supply British Food Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Housewives here are raising more mushrooms in response to the Minister of Agriculture's "grow more food" campaign.

Home-grown mushrooms used to be relegated chiefly to the cellar—that cavern-like place which used to be built below the parlor in old-fashioned houses. But in houses where there is no raid shelter the family might have to descend hastily to the cellar any dark night at the sound of the air raid alarm. Mother could not risk the extra excitement of Junior sitting in the mushroom bed, so she has had to move the mushrooms.

In deciding where to put them her thought turned to her newly-cleaned-out loft. Waste paper has been collected, old scrap metal sent away for war material, and trunks moved to reduce risk of fire. So this is not only the best place to keep the mushrooms, but as the bed is always kept moist, it provides a dampening influence to any incendiary bomb.

Two World Confederations Urged by League Architect

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Establishment of two organizations, one to prevent aggression "by whatever steps might be necessary," and the other whose business it would be to promote international co-operation in such matters as economics, health, communications, transport, and the like, is being suggested by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood as the means of preserving world peace in the future.

Viscount Cecil, one of the architects of the League of Nations, sees the need of restoring the League, or an improved version of it, as "essential" to human progress. He said that room must be found in such an organization for Italy and Germany despite their guilt of aggression. While he does not advocate supressing German or Italian nationality, Viscount Cecil feels that some guarantee must be imposed on them "to prevent them repeating what they have done on this occasion."

He believes that any attempt immediately after the war to federalize a peace bloc with Great Britain, France, and the United States as key members would only lead to crystallization of a counter bloc of those countries favoring some form of autarchy. He therefore urges only such an advance as would effectively unite the powers of peace without at first disturbing more than necessary the doctrine of national sovereignty.

Debate Contribution

Lord Cecil is considered here to have made a valuable contribution in his recent utterances to the world-wide debate on the federation idea. His work for peace is deeply appreciated in almost all circles in Britain and in many quarters abroad. Holder of a name famous in politics, the present Lord Cecil has in fact renounced the prizes of a political career in favor of his work for the League and peace.

His character and personality moreover make hi mrespected in places where Government spokesmen are suspect. His influence counts even among pacifists despite his determination that the war shall be waged until the Allied objectives are achieved. After preserving comparative silence since the war began on the problem of peace in the future, Lord Cecil has lately expressed his views in the press, on the radio and from the lecture platform.

Lecturing at the London School of Economics, he said of Clarence Streit's plan for a world union of democracies that he could not see the United States, for instance, accepting rule in international affairs by a common government in which it would have only a minority vote. Nor would he think English and Dominion opinion would at first agree to such a course.

Hopeful of Union

Nevertheless, Lord Cecil is hopeful that eventually a world federation will be achieved.

He would like to see confederations formed of geographically related powers, which he believes would largely remedy the lack of solidarity experienced in the operation of the League. The League, in his opinion, failed because it seemed to be dominated by a desire to avoid immediate responsibilities, whatever might be the ultimate consequences.

Lord Cecil would retain the machinery of the League and the International Court of Justice at The Hague. He suggests a European General Staff controlling a peace-keeping weapon which would probably be an international air force.

That the League system can be improved is admitted by Lord Cecil. But he would retain the general framework, including the Council, Assembly, Secretariat and the analogous organs of the International Labor Office. The first lesson to be learned from the past history of the League, he says, is that remonstrance, however general and well-founded, will not alone stop an aggressive power from carrying out its purpose.

Autonomy Status

The confederation or confederations of powers, according to Lord Cecil's plan, would be autonomous in the sense that they would not be subject to the control of any other international authority. But they would remain in close touch with the League and notify the Council and Assembly of their proceedings.

The general peace-keeping machinery of the League Covenant would remain, including the duty of all members to endeavor to protect any one of their number from aggression. The formation of the original European and any other confederations would be no more than a closer definition of these duties in one or more areas.

Endorsing Lord Cecil's views on Federation, the Manchester Guardian added its warning that "The closer union to which Federalists look, the union in a single Government, a single parliament, can only come after long and intimate association in common tasks."

Chief of those common tasks, the Manchester Guardian sees as "the attack on poverty or the promotion of economic stability in Europe." Let poverty, it says, be public enemy number one. "If we can defeat him we shall have struck the hardest blow in our power at the two great evils of war and injustice," says the paper.

Argentina Orders Arrest of German

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—The Ministry of the Interior announced that all police in Argentina had been ordered to seek and arrest a German called Carlos Arnold "for activities against the peace and sovereignty of this country."

Herr Arnold, believed to have lived in this country for 11 years, was accused by Buenos Aires police of intruding in the headquarters of various political organizations, synagogues and theaters, most of these activities having occurred in 1934 and 1935.

They added that he appeared to be an employe of "The German Beneficence and Culture Circle" at a salary of $125 per month, and that he was known to have made a tour of the Argentine interior.

Norwegian Fishermen Settling in Canada

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT (AP)—A group of 23 Norwegian refugees, who crossed the Atlantic in a fishing smack, will soon settle in a Canadian fishing port and resume their trade.

The Norwegians have been cared for by the Canadian Red Cross and the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire. Public subscription has aided them.

They came here from Tromsoe, evading mines and other dangers en route.

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Highlands of Scotland Seek Government's Economic Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — Immediate action by the Government to ensure that the Highlands of Scotland shall not become a derelict area through the war is urged in a memorial addressed to Mr. John Colville, Secretary of State for Scotland, and signed by many Conveners of Highland Counties and Provosts of towns.

The memorial alleges that "it is imperative that the Government should now declare its future policy for the Highlands, and should guarantee a definite annual sum for a period of at least 10 years," pointing out that the recent grant of £5,000,000 a year for 10 years for the Colonies shows that money is still available for nonmilitary purposes.

Scotland's Plight

In most districts of Scotland, the memorial points out, there is increased employment, but in the Highlands man power is being drained away as no new factories have been erected and most of the already existent industries are in danger of extinction. The Highlands have to bear the ever-increasing burden of taxation but are reaping none of the benefits of war industries, and it is feared that the segregation of more than a third of Scotland as a restricted area will have an adverse effect on the tourist trade.

In view of the urgent need for increased food production, the memorial suggests, there should be larger agricultural subsidies for bracken eradication, land reclamation and drainage, coupled with guaranteed prices for a term of years for livestock and other farm produce and credit facilities to enable farmers to increase their stocks. Special attention should be given to the needs of crofters and small holders.

With regard to fishing, it mentions grants for new boats and gear, improved transport facilities, and drastic action to protect inshore fishing grounds and breeding grounds as desirable developments.

Replanting Urged

The immediate formulation of a policy to ensure that timber will be an economic proposition in the Highlands in peacetime, is also emphasized as a necessity. The memorial urges that replanting should be obligatory, and that unemployed men should be trained and used wherever possible, Newfoundland labor being reserved for areas where the local man power is insufficient.

Drastic reduction of freights is advocated together with the introduction of "reasonable rail, road, and steamer services," and the restriction of the "protected area" to the narrowest dimensions consistent with national interests. Holiday makers should be encouraged by the Government to visit the Highlands in the opinion of the memorialists. Extra allowances of gasoline should be permitted for holiday traffic, and permit offices set up at convenient centers.

Another method of helping the Highlands which is being urged, is the continuation of prewar grants for township and parish roads, where the labor is available and not required for war purposes.

It is also suggested that the Government should take steps to establish war industries in the Highlands where possible, and to encourage the revival of the ancient and important industry of the collection of kelp used in the manufacture of iodine. Much of this commodity which could be obtained in Scotland, is now being purchased from Ireland.

British Leave Shanghai to Japan

Troop withdrawal puts Japanese admiral in charge; Tokyo demands control of area.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 10 (AP)—A demand that British defense sector in Shanghai be transferred to Japanese control to meet "the actual situation" resulting from British troop withdrawals was voiced today by the newspaper Tairuku Shimpo, regarded as the mouthpiece of the Japanese Army in China.

Declaring that Britain had been forced to make "sweeping changes in her Far Eastern policy," the paper said:

"No matter on what grounds the British withdrawal is based, there is no doubt that the British have accepted Japan's demands for withdrawal of armed forces of European belligerents from Japanese occupied areas in China."

Withdrawal of British troops from Chinese soil, leaves Shanghai's international defense forces, including about 1,000 United States Marines, technically under command of a Japanese Rear Admiral, who is the ranking commander among nations represented in the Settlement.

American authorities refused to discuss possible developments.

Theoretically at least, Rear Admiral Moriji Takeda, commander of the Japanese bluejacket garrison, could station his men in the British defense sector of the International Settlement.

This includes the important central district of the Settlement and the residential "extra-settlement" western area where thousand of foreigners live, including Americans.

Japanese naval authorities, meanwhile, proclaimed extension of their blockade of the China coast by specifying a number of areas on the Fukien coast which would be closed to navigation Aug. 15.

Strained Japanese-British relations appeared eased by the British withdrawal, but Chinese quarters found fresh cause for anxiety in reports of threatening Japanese troop concentrations along the French Indo-China border.

At Chungking, the Central Daily News, official organ of the Chinese Government, warned that China would take "adequate steps to back French Indo-China with force" if that Colony's territorial or political integrity should be menaced.

Unofficial sources said that China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek already had moved some of his best divisions toward the Indo-China border.

Reports from Hong Kong said that Japanese warships and transports were arriving daily at Waichow, Hainan and other bases near Indo-China.

Wide World

British Troops on Guard in Shanghai

Seaforth Highlanders stand ready when Chinese terrorists threw bombs and grenades. These are a sample of the seasoned soldiers Britain has withdrawn from the city on the Whangpoo to more urgent posts in Hong Kong and other points in the Far East. In Shanghai, United States Marines still do duty.

Marines in China

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The United States adhered to its own position in China today despite the withdrawal of British troops from the northern part of that country.

At the same time it appeared that this country was sticking to its new embargo on exports of aviation gasoline in the face of Japanese objections.

Jingoes Nag Japan

TOKYO, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Japanese press displayed heavily today the news that Britain is withdrawing its troops from China, generally interpreting this as another move attempting a rapprochement with Japan on the eve of the "Battle for Britain."

Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka was quoted in an interview in the newspaper Hochi as cautioning against anti-British demonstrations as a result of the current espionage cases, saying that retaliation was not the only British motive for arresting Japanese in Britain. He declined to amplify his remark.

Domei, Japanese News Agency, reported last night the small rightist East Asia Association Toa Kyokai had handed a petition to leading members of the Cabinet demanding an immediate declaration of war upon Britain because of the arrests of Japanese in London.

Domei reported today that numerous anti-British leaflets were placarded on the walls of Tokyo last night by Nationalist groups calling for an "attack on England," and for Japan to "make use of the entire strength of our nation."

The newspaper Hochi at the same time reported that 27 members of the Rotary Club at Shizuoka had decided upon dissolution of the Club on the grounds it had been publicly suspected of espionage. (Japanese and foreign business men make up the Rotary membership in Japan.)

Farm Folk Slowly Return In France to Salvage Crop

LUXEMBURG, Aug. 10 (AP)—More than a month after the end of fighting, the once populous communities of Northern France still are ghost towns in a battle-scarred, almost deserted countryside. In the backwash of Blitzkrieg are left unharvested crops . . . A handful of scattered farm families toiling silently, long after dark, to salvage what they can . . . City pavements plowed by stuka bombs . . . The strong smell of ashes from the ruins of shelled towns.

Such were the scenes an Associated Press correspondent saw with a party of foreign correspondents taken by German guides on an airplane and automobile tour of Northern France and Flanders. The party entered France from Karlsruhe, where the French frontier bulges farthest east. The signs of war became noticeable everywhere as we passed the two rows of concrete bunkers facing each other across the Rhine. Strasbourg, Alsatian capital which once had 200,000 population, was not severely damaged—but housed barely 20,000 persons. It was evident that families are streaming back to the city now reincorporated into the Reich, but elsewhere the repopulation of Alsace and Lorraine is at a snail's pace.

The Belgian population seemed to be returning more rapidly, and Brussels has become a hive of activity. That is probably due in part to the presence of numerous officers and soldiers at the large hotels, buying freely, living well. With German marks, the Nazi troopers buy heavily of Belgian goods at a favorable rate of exchange fixed by the occupation authorities.

In Northern France, however, mile after mile was covered without sight of man, woman, or child. Occasionally we passed a soldier on guard. The sharpest contrast was at Givet, little town on a tongue of France reaching sharply into Belgium. Of 80,000 normal population, barely 300 have returned. Yet, immediately across the frontier, Belgian towns seemed well on the way back to normal.

It was plain that the French in some places fought bitterly as they were shoved back yard by yard, town by town. Hastily built machine-gun nests could be seen in old barns and at crossroads houses. Roads were blasted with craters from heavy bombs. In other spots, where the retreat was quickened, whole fields stretched untouched by signs of war, and emergency trenches dug at the outskirts of towns show almost no use.

'Economic Fifth Column' Is Shown Embarrassing U. S. Businessmen

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—An "economic fifth column," Assistant United States Attorney General Thurman Arnold declared yesterday, has placed many businessmen engaged in America's vital defense industries "in the impossible position of divided loyalties."

"This is not a malicious fifth column and must not be attributed to espionage," Mr. Arnold said, adding that "no moral issues are involved, but merely the enforcement of law."

He explained that evidence of German control of patents important to the war industries of the United States had been uncovered by federal grand juries operating in New York and other key cities, investigating production restriction and price fixing.

Declining to give specific instances of German patent control, Mr. Arnold said that it must be attributed to normal business trends.

Here to take temporary charge of the inquiry started by his assistant, Samuel S. Isseks, Mr. Arnold said that Federal juries now sitting in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis and other key centers were being used as "a fluid system to handle the emergency."

The juries, he said, were prepared to return indictments wherever they found production restriction or price fixing in industries affecting the country's armament program, and to investigate antitrust law violations occurring in the food, fuel, housing, drug or other vital industries.

Mr. Arnold cited the World War price of potash—$400 a ton—as an example of "production restriction and price fixing" against which he said the Government intends to guard at this time.

"It is not our purpose to go after big industries and call businessmen names," he said, "but merely to enforce the law."

"It is easy to see how such monopolies of production and prices are sapping the life out of the conutry," he added, explaining that establishment of a competitive system in all fields would tend toward lower prices.

"You can be as big as you want," he added, referring to business, "provided you pass along the savings to consumers."

M. P. Gives $400,000 To Buy British Planes

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 10

Canadian-born Garfield Weston, Member of Parliament, gave Minister of Aircraft Production Lord Beaverbrook a check for £100,000 (about $400,000) today to replace 16 British fighter planes lost in yesterday's big air battle over the English Channel.

In announcing the gift the Ministry said the wealthy Member of Parliament, who was born in Toronto, handed over his check with the remark, "the pilots we cannot replace."

The Ministry said the gift was for "16 hurricanes and spitfires to replace the total losses sustained by Britain in Thursday's battle over the English Channel."

Britain Raises Pay Of Fighting Forces

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP)—British sailors, soldiers and airmen have received a sixpence a day increase in their base pay. Heretofore they received two shillings a day.

The pay increase was announced by Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood to meet wartime increases in postal and railway charges and new taxes. All non-commissioned men are included.

Windsors in Informal Mood

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Duchess of Windsor, who will be "First Lady of the Bahamas" when the Duke goes there to assume his duties as Governor, already has proved of considerable aid to her husband in the islands.

Throughout the long interview they gave the press yesterday, the Duke noticeably depended on the Duchess for whispered promptings. Both seemed amused at the opening formailty of reporters, who had been coached carefully in the proper form of address. The royal couple soon set the interview on an informal plane.

In fact, virtually the only formality of their first day in Bermuda revolved about the Duke's golf match, in which he and Eldon Trimingham, prominent local merchant and Member of Parliament, lost to the Duke's Equerry, Captain Woods, and W. J. H. Trott, another prominent Bermudian. Officials refused to announce the score.

Last night Maj.-Gen. Denis Kirwan Bernard, Governor of the Colony, gave a dinner for the Windsors attended by 14 guests, including members of the Governor's household, the Duke's entourage, Admiralty officials and the Colonial Secretary.

The Duke, asked what he would do in the Bahamas with the trailer they brought from Europe, said:

"I don't think we will have much use for it. But we are very sold on that trailer."

To which the Duchess added:

"Why, all refugees have trailers nowadays."

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The appointment of the Duke of Windsor to his post in the Bahamas—made public July 9—was thus formally announced last night in the London Gazette:

"Downing Street. 7th August, 1940. The King has been pleased to appoint his Royal Highness the Duke of Windsor, K. G., K. T., K. P., G. C. B., G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., G. B. E., I. S. O., M. C., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands."

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Appointment of the Duke of Windsor as Governor of the Bahamas has boosted tourist traffic to the islands by 20 to 30 per cent, the Eastern Steamship Lines said yesterday.

British Government Subsidizes Concerts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — A series of concerts in industrial towns in the North of England by Manchester's Hallé Orchestra has been made possible by the first direct Government subsidy for the performance of music in this country.

The initiative in a nationwide campaign for the encouragement of music and the arts in wartime came from the Pilgrim Trust, which administers the two-million-pounds will of Paul Harkness, American philanthropist who sought to promote the cultural development of this country. The Trust made a grant of £25,000 and the Treasury followed with a similar amount. The Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts, set up to administer the national plan, has allotted a preliminary sum of £1,000 to the Hallé Society. This will enable concerts to be given in industrial areas at which twenty-five per cent of the seats will not cost more than one shilling.

Bombs Alter 'Rock'; Fewer Spaniards

ALGECIRAS, Spain, Aug. 10 (AP)—The number of Spanish workers permitted to enter Gibraltar is being decreased daily and their places are taken by British soldiers. Civilians, in fact, are rapidly becoming something of a novelty in the British fortress.

Daily bombings have changed the appearance of the rock. Persons who have approached Gibraltar recently say that a military pavilion, the hippodrome and several factories, gasoline deposits and recreation centers have been almost effaced, and the British themselves have demolished many buildings and established anti-aircraft bases in their stead.

Westrick Goes To Unknown Destination

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Dr. Gerhardt Alois Westrick, commercial attache of the German Embassy in Washington who has been headquartered in the New York area, had quit his Scarsdale (N. Y.) residence today.

Several trunks and other pieces of baggage were seen on the New York Central Station platform at Scarsdale yesterday, with no forwarding address available; the luggage was being watched by a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent. Dr. Westrick could not be reached for a statement.

He had refused the summons of the State Bureau of Motor Vehicles to appear to answer charges as to why he had used the name of an oil-company official as his employer; why he had used that official's business address as his own; why he had not indicated his physical disability (having had a foot amputated after a World War wound), and why he had not notified the State of his Scarsdale residence. The Bureau then revoked his license, on grounds of falsified statements.

Dr. Westrick had leased the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Callan last May, and had received visitors, whose calls were described as "purely social," but which resulted in much publicity which was found objectionable in Nazi German quarters.

At the request of Mrs. Callan, the Westricks gave up the estate; Mr. Callan had said that he would not have leased the estate had he known Dr. Westrick was a German agent; Dr. Westrick had given "usual" references from banks and from the Texas Company.

In Germany, Dr. Westrick had been counsel for the Texas Company, as well as for other foreign firms.

Texas Company officials, when questioned by reporters, said they had no "business" with Germany since the war started; they made no comment on whether they had received, since September, any tankers built in Germany in payment for pre-war oil shipments and sailed through the British blockade under a British flag, as had been reported; they also refused to comment on the possibility of Texaco shipments from Central America to Spain, which might have been transshipped to Germany, thius frustration the British blockade.

Defending 'Blues' Practice Offense In Army Games

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 10 (AP)—Defending "Blue" troops in northern New York's First Army maneuvers responded yesterday to orders for "strong offensive tactics" by rehearsing for the forthcoming "Battle of the St. Lawrence" with aggressive thrusts designed to carry the fight to the "Black" invaders.

Action throughout the 1,300 square mile "war" area which actually began the day before for the nearly 100,000 men, featured in many instances long overnight marches and mock combat between the smaller units.

The main trend of the training, however, carried out the theory of Lieut. Gen. Hugh Drum, First Army commander, that the best defense is a strong offense.

The air forces increased training activities with the 188th Observation Squadron of the Connecticut National Guard practicing dropping food by parachute to aid possible "besieged" units in the three-day conflict beginning Aug. 19.

The planes drop 50 pounds of food from about 200 feet. Other aviation units renewed practice in aerial photography, night flights and use of radio.

The air defense command announced the defending "Blues" would be reinforced by a squadron of 21 pursuit planes based at the Syracuse airport at least 100 air miles from the "battle ground."

Louisiana Storm

CAMP BEAUREGARD, La., Aug. 10 (AP)—Overcoming nature's own blitzkrieg—the most serious tropical disturbance in Louisiana in years—the south's 50,000 National Guardsmen settled down yesterday to their most extensive peacetime maneuvers.

Trucks and guns were dug from the bogs in the wake of the storm and camp was made at last. Men from the Carolinas to Arizona began whipping their companies into shape for regimental, then division, then Army Corps maneuvers starting late next week.

Some of the reserve troops came 1,000 to 1,500 miles across country in forced marches and then were dumped down in wild, unsettled, cut-over timberland at night. Torrential rains stalled their equipment and caused innumerable problems.

British Arms Firms Warned on Training

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, has warned munitions employers to undertake the training of unskilled men and women immediately lest "conditions" compel him to make it "obligatory."

His announcement, made in the House of Commons, said "speed up" efforts of the Labor Ministry had obtained the provisional release of 3,200 skilled air-craft and munitions workers from the Army effective July 10 and 11. The total of such releases for all industries is now 30,000, he said.

But he warned that these men would have to go back later "with the growing needs of an expanding mechanical army."

Carbon Dioxide Saves Fliers From Flames and Drowning

NEW YORK (AP)—The gas surprise of this war is harmless carbon dioxide.

Carbon dioxide is the "fizz" of soft drinks.

It is saving aviators on both sides from fire and from drowning.

The facts about the war uses of this gas come from Walter Kidde, New York engineer who was one of the pioneers in use of carbon dioxide for fire-fighting. He poured gasoline into the hold of a derelict ship at London, lighted it and snuffed it out with jets of carbon dioxide before a surprised audience.

A bottle about twice the size of the family quart-of-milk container is attached to folded rubber boats. It is filled with liquefied carbon dioxide, which is carbon dioxide gas under pressure. The turn of a valve releases the liquid.

An aviator who has to bail out over water yanks a cord on his vest. This opens a tiny bottle of liquid carbon dioxide which inflates the vest to the volume of a life preserver.

The extremely small liquid compass into which a huge volume of carbon dioxide will conveniently and safely pack renders it a formidable factor in attack over water. The gas is lightweight, can't be seen, is odorless and has a very slight sharp taste.

Catapult planes have automatic carbon dioxide bottles which pop open and inflate rubberized floats for planes which miss the aircraft carrier or have to land on water.

In the form of water wings, the carbon dioxide bags are used for land planes which have to fight over water.

For fire fighting, one of the newest uses is British. Dry ice (solid carbon dioxide at about 110 degrees below zero) is held ready at training fields. If a cadet crash results in a flaming plane, the dry ice brigade, in asbestos suits, rushes up with projectors that send a snowstorm on the plane.

The carbon dioxide vaporizing from the dry ice—not the cold—holds back the flames so the cadet may be rescued even if the plane burns.

Military planes for some years have had automatic carbon dioxide fire extinguishers in the cockpit and around the engine. Sometimes a dangerous engine fire is smothered. Warships use similar carbon dioxide fire-smothering devices in engine rooms and around fuel tanks.

Academy Important Factor In Pittsburgh's Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 10—To talk about natural science in Pittsburgh, whose great industries move forward upon a technical foundation, would seem like carrying "coals to Newcastle," but the Academy of Sciences and Art recently has completed a half-century of doing just that—with striking success.

Started in 1890 upon the suggestion of Andrew Carnegie, the Academy for 50 years has been supplying Western Pennsylvania with illustrated lectures on the latest developments of research workers and explorers.

And so enthusiastically are these features received that membership in the organization is limited to 1,200 only by the seating capacity of Carnegie Music Hall, where the lectures are presented. Each member gets two tickets, and that means a packed house.

When the Academy was formed there were 40 charter members, including Mr. Carnegie, Dr. W. J. Holland, then chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, and Dr. John A. Brashear, astronomer.

Now Two Sections

But with the extensive development of Carnegie Institute, founded by Mr. Carnegie in 1887 with a gift of $1,000,000, the Academy rapidly became a popular institution in the community.

People found that by participating in the lecture series offered in the Institute's big Italian renaissance building, covering six acres in Pittsburgh's civic center, they could keep in touch with interesting discoveries with all the ease of going to a "movie."

At present there are two sections within the Academy—the photographic and astronomical. But whenever a sufficiently large group interest is manifested in the community, officers of the Academy say they will be ready to inaugurate as many additional sections as may be necessary.

Subject to the seating capacity of the lecture hall, admission to membership is open to anyone under the Academy policy of furthering the interest of all who may be attracted to its purposes —"advancement of science and art in the Pittsburgh district."

There are only two classes of membership, both sustaining, one of which calls for the payment of an annual $5 fee and the other which gives life privileges for $100. In addition, honorary memberships are awarded to individuals who have made notable achievements in some technical field.

War De-Emphasized

The president of the Academy is Dr. O. E. Jennings, head of the Department of Biology at the University of Pittsburgh and Curator of Botany and Director of Education at Carnegie Museum. Dr. Jennings has studied the flora of Western Pennsylvania extensively since 1904 and is credited with more than 100 publications. He was one of two speakers presented during the past season under the Dr. Walter Scaife endowment to emphasize natural beauties. The other Scaife address was presented by Bradford Washburn, mountain climber and explorer.

In planning the coming season's program, the Academy has leaned over backward to prevent undue emphasis on war subjects, according to John A. Brown, treasurer.

"We believe people get tired of listening to talk about war and looking at war scenes, so we're going to try and take them out of this environment when they attend the Academy series," Mr. Brown said. The program will be completed for 1940-'41 about Sept. 1.

Polish Newspaper Starts in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A daily newspaper in Polish is being published here for the benefit of thousands of Poles who have come to this country since the collapse, first of their own land, and then of France.

In a message to the Dziennik Polski, the new Polish daily, Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief has written:

"Let us arm ourselves with staunch and purposeful resolution, and, like England, with cold determination in action pursue our tasks, and we shall conquer together with her."

In order to provide Poles with a center where they can keep alive their own traditions and national culture, the British Council has set up Ognisko Polski, the Polish House at 55 Prince's Gate. This was opened by Lord Halifax recently, in the presence of General Sikorski and members of the Polish Cabinet and National Council.

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Cities Study Slum Areas In Move to Halt Exodus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Practical city managers as well as idealistic reformers are talking about the high cost of slums. Urban blight, say the managers, is running up high costs for cities while it also is running down tax income due to devaluation of property.

The problem has been brought to the attention of municipal specialists here recently by two reports. One is the early returns from the United States census showing many large cities losing population to the suburbs. This shows in cold statistics what is happening: big real estate taxpayers are moving out of the areas from which cities derive much of their income, leaving their former homes to decline to rooming houses or to be subdivided into apartments. Soon real estate values drop, and so do taxes. But the cost of running the city goes on just the same.

The other report was made here by Clarence E. Ridley, Executive Secretary of the International City Managers' Association, who recently returned from a tour of manager cities in the eastern United States and Canada. Managers, he found, are much concerned about declining revenues from the real-estate tax as a result of flight in the city's core, and are apprehensive about possible increased demand for municipal service due to the defense program. One answer, they think, lies in better city planning.

Counter Attraction

A leader in the planning field, Walter H. Blucher, Executive Secretary of the American Society of Planning Officials, thinks the solution lies in attracting people back to the city from the outskirts and suburbs. It can be done, he believes, if cities take steps to induce capital to rebuild blighted areas on a fresh, attractive pattern.

City managers and planners agree that much blight has been caused by lack of planning. During the optimistic '20's, large areas were zoned for industry which should have been protected for homes. As a result, existing houses were allowed to go without repairs.

Moreover, during the depression, many reasonable zoning laws were allowed to go unenforced. Pleas of homeowners to be allowed to make a little money by renting the downstairs for a beauty shop, or to make an apartment out of the upstairs, were granted by sympathetic officials. But as a result neighborhood values declined.

Lack of planning has sent people to the suburbs, too. Families in search of a little plot of ground for a garden, some play space for the children, have decided to make the long journey to the open spaces near the city limits rather than to remain close to town in cramped apartments. And the neighborhoods they have left have declined still further.

But decentralization has not been on a plan, either, and is causing cities and citizens further difficulties, experts point out. From the city's standpoint, developments near their outskirts are expensive. They call for extension of sewers, fire protection, and schools to new areas, while existing utilities in the old sections must still be maintained. If people go outside the city limits to live, such costs do not fall immediately upon the city, but demand for annexation is likely to come soon.

And if the people don't get annexation, the result is likely to be rural slums—families living in houses without proper water and drainage facilities. That's why the planners say this decentralization is not always as desirable as it looks at the outset. Many families who moved out would gladly return if pleasant homes were offered them within the city.

Inducements Suggested

To get private capital to rebuild the blighted areas, Mr. Blucher thinks a number of inducements should be offered. Here are some of them:

1. Rezone the land to protect it for residential use.
2. Bring down fictitious land values by enforcing police and health ordinances. If ordinances were enforced, many "run down" buildings couldn't be occupied and owners would be glad to sell, says Mr. Blucher.
3. Permit condemnation of property for large-scale housing enterprises, but regulate the corporations which are given the right. (This does not necessarily mean limiting their dividends, says Mr. Blucher, but he would limit the number of houses to the acre to possibly 20.)
4. Let the city provide park space for the area and build wide border thoroughfares to "insulate" the new section from the surrounding region of blight.

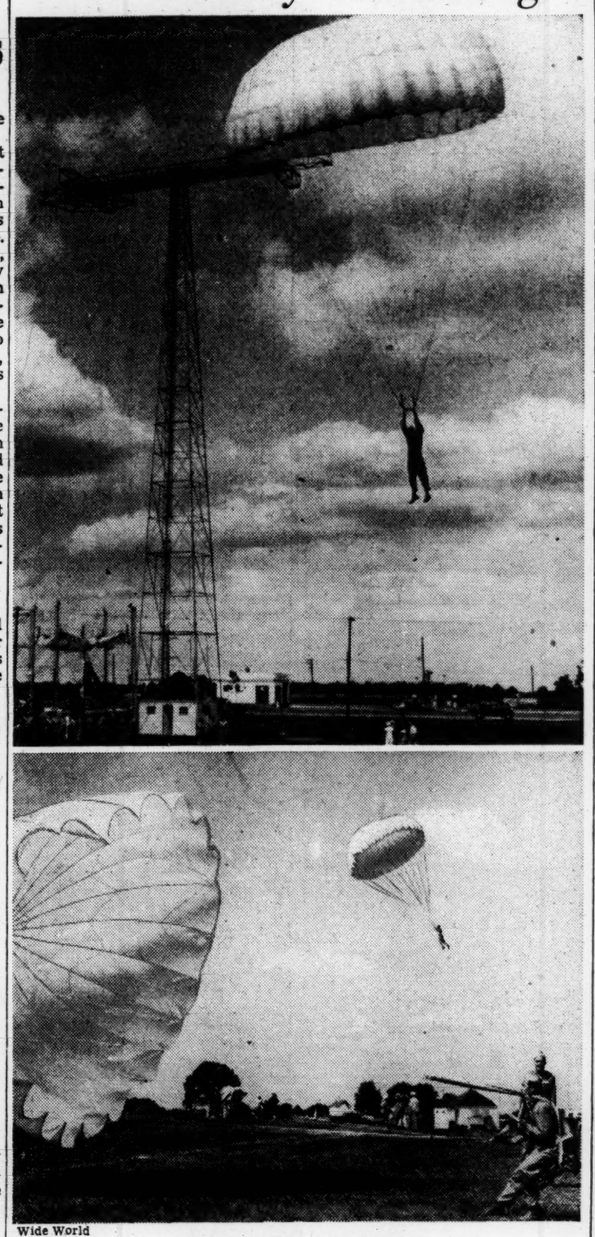
Repopulation Is Answer

"The cure for the ills of the city is not escape from the city," declares the Urban Land Institute here, and to this Mr. Blucher adds: "It is repopulation."

A number of cities are considering plans to do this. Detroit has a special committee meeting this month. Los Angeles and New York are actively at work on the problem. Chicago has studied it and is expected to appeal to the next Legislature to pass laws to encourage rebuilding.

Chatham Village, in Pittsburgh, is an example of what actually has been done, says Mr. Blucher. Forty-five acres of new moderately priced houses in the city, built by the Buhl Foundation, are bringing an adequate return on the investment and providing city people with homes as pleasant as those in any suburb, according to this observer.

Air Infantry in Training



Wide World

Coming Down to Earth

The first platoon of parachute troops in the United States is undergoing training at the testing grounds of the Safe Parachute Company at Hightstown, N. J. The parachute platoon is composed of 48 men and two officers from Fort Benning, Ga. The men practice from the company's 150-foot parachute towers. In the upper picture a parachutist comes down to earth. Some of the parachutes are free, others captive. In the lower scene, in the foreground, a soldier has come to earth and is attempting to spill the air from his 'chute. In the background another soldier is landing successfully.

Florida Migrant Workers Helped by Federal Housing

BELLE GLADE, Fla. (AP)—The Government's effort to help the migratory farm workers marks a new phase in the development of one of America's last frontiers—the Florida Everglades. The Lake Okeechobee area, hardly more than a swamp not many years ago, is one of the greatest winter vegetable producing sections in the world.

With the influx of thousands of seasonal workers the population increased so fast that proper housing couldn't keep pace. Only recently the Farm Security Administration constructed modern camps to replace shanties.

For centuries the overflow from Lake Okeechobee—a fresh water expanse 60 miles long and 40 miles wide — seeped southeastward toward the sea. Marine vegetable matter decayed and formed layers of muck and peat 10 to 15 feet deep in places. The state's earlier pioneers discovered that the dried portions of that land would grow things wonderfully well. Beans, celery, cabbage, carrots, peas, tomatoes, peppers and potatoes flourished.

Short Season

The vegetable season lasts only from six to eight months. The migrant workers either pitched their tents beside their dilapidated jalopies, threw together shacks from scrap tin and timbers, or rented ramshackle tourist cabins.

Small growers were able to cultivate only one crop at a time, and for many that was disastrous. A poor market meant ruin. So did a freeze, or rain followed by a hot sun that scalded the delicate produce.

The larger growers began to stagger their crops to assure an average market. They planted a portion of the land one day, another portion three days later, a third a week hence, and so on. They also varied the crops. In the harvest season they had new crops every few days, and so escaped much of the speculative effect.

Gamble for Laborers

For the laborers, however, it remained a gamble. Whenever the market was poor, the grower simply let one crop rot in the field, and the packing houses were idle. During idle periods the migrants existed as best they could until new crops were ready for the harvest. Federal grants of small sums were issued to about 6,000 families after the January, 1940, freeze.

Even when the packing houses are operating on full time, the working hours are irregular. The average salary is 25 cents an hour. A man and his wife can earn $25 a week or more, but seldom average more than $10 or $15.

Many Children

Packing house operators prefer women workers, probably because they are quicker with their hands, and more efficient. The migrant mother almost always is the first to get a job. Since both parents often work, and because of the irregular hours, the younger migrant children are neglected. The older children often stay out of school to attend the babies. Many migrant children do not progress beyond the second grade.

The families are large, few possessing less than two children. A government housing expert, making a survey, encountered one happy-go-lucky couple and their 21 children in three widely separated vegetable areas during the same month.

Negro field labor is handled under a different system. Because the workers are hired day by day, a labor contractor is considered essential. The contractor agrees to deliver beans to the packing house, for instance, for 35 cents a hamper. He must hire the workers, and transport both them and the produce to and from the fields. The cheaper he can employ pickers, the more money he can make, but the competition among contractors is keen.

A negro selected for his wit and gift of gab is usually hired by a contractor to recruit the workers. Soon after dawn these barkers stand in trucks and bid against each other for the services of Negroes crowding the streets. They offer so much per hamper for the picking, and extol the virtues of their particular bean fields. The size of the beans makes a considerable difference, since the larger the beans, the quicker the hampers can be filled.

Buys Breakfast

With a ticket he receives for his first hamper, the picker usually purchases his breakfast of gingerbread and soda pop from a concessionaire. A Negro field hand can earn from 80 cents to $1 a day.

The migrants generally accepted the sanitary Federal camp idea enthusiastically. Fifty-four families moved into the white camp the first day it opened here. They were housed in one-room metal and concrete shelters described officially as "the barest minimum of decent living facilties."

Seek Cleanliness

All were quick to take advantage of opportunities for cleanliness. The mothers hurried to the utility buildings, where hot water was available for the family wash. Young boys reveled in the shower rooms. City water is piped to each group of shelters. The camp has adequate comfort stations, clinics, and a community hall for church services and recreation.

The white camp has 176 family units, a few of them consisting of three rooms and designed for year-round laborers. Both are identical to 24 Federal camps constructed in the west for migrants. Each is democratically governed by a camp council elected by the residents and representing them in their relations with the camp manager. The council also handles problems of discipline and order. Each tenant family is assessed a weekly fee of $1 and two hours' work, the latter applying mainly on garbage collection, repair of shelters, and similar duties.

The money goes into a camp welfare fund, administered by the elected council. It is used to buy school lunches or clothes for needy children, to purchase books for a library, to employ a band for dances, and similar purposes.

Education

Authentic Material for Study Of Indians in School or Camp

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The first two chapters of "The Hopi Child," by Wayne Dennis (D. Appleton-Century Co. $2.50), present an accurate geographical, historical and cultural setting, which gives the pictorial environment of the child of this ancient American Indian tribe. One value of the book is in the author's factual evidence rather than any personal opinions. By careful observation of Hopi children at play with his eight-year-old daughter Mary, Wayne Dennis sketches the Hopi child as an ordinary human being with the usual interests of any child.

The difficulty of the Hopi Indian mother to say "no" to her child accounts for one or two differences between the rearing of a white child and that of a Hopi boy or girl.

For example, although the Hopi child is not weaned until a year or more, supplementary feeding begins when the child shows a desire for something in the hands of another, and it is considered unkind to refuse it anything it wants to eat. Again there is an absence of admonition "not to touch this" and "don't do that," probably because the Hopi house ordinarily is sparsely furnished. When it happens that there are tables with coverings and books and magazines on them, and the child sweeps them off onto the floor, the mother is bewildered for the child has been allowed to touch anything it sees. It is warned simply to keep away from fire, the edge of a high cliff upon which a Hopi village is situated, and not to go too near the hatchways down into the kivas or ceremonial chambers.

Etiquette Also

There is etiquette, too, in the rearing of a Hopi child. For very early is the child required to respect property rights, not to enter a house unless someone is there, and not to watch people eating, as that is rude. Also it must not talk back, and as for bad words, there are none in the Hopi language, except an impolite one for a Navajo Indian.

From the time a Hopi child is a month old it is taken to see all religious ceremonials, and when old enough to ask questions, is told that the kachinas who figure so prominently in Hopi ceremonials are emissaries of the Infinite One. The latter part of Chapter III might well be omitted, for in describing the initiation of boys and girls into religious societies unpleasant details are narrated at length.

At the age of six the boy helps his father in the field and with the care of the flocks, and also assists his father's brothers, who will weave his bride's wedding garments for him later on. If there is no girl in the family, he must take care of the younger children.

The girls' task is mother's helper—looking after the baby, bringing in water, tending gardens, shelling corn, cooking, running errands and borrowing from a neighbor. At eight she begins the Hopi ritual of grinding corn in the three section metate, that grinds it coarse, fine, and then pulverizes it. At twelve she stays more or less at home, as an act of modesty.

The Hopi children are punished much like white ones, but do not expect any reward for doing what is assigned to them. They accept responsibility for being Hopi children, and sometimes for very good work in helping father and mother, receive gifts from the katchinas or masked dancers at their ceremonials. Kachinas take the place of Santa Claus with them.

They Play "Tourist"

Their play is often doing in fun what their parents occupy themselves with in earnest, though there is hoop rolling, shinny, "follow the leader" and a piquant game they call "tourist," the type of American most frequently seen. In the Hopi child's mind, all "bahanas" (Americans) are rich, and the child who plays "bahana" pretends to distribute money and gifts to the poor Hopi children.

There are no Hopi truant officers, no youth organizations, no adult leaders of the young, and when the family of the child fails in socialization, the Hopi community has no systematic means of attempting it.

The first part of "The Hopi Child" describes the behavior of the child at primitive Hotavila with few modern innovations; the second part that of the child at New Oraibi, which is the most progressive Hopi village, with the white man's customs predominating, though the child still receives presents from the kachinas. Taken as a whole, the book is an adequate and vivid portrayal of the year by year progress of a child, in this case a Hopi one. **Ta-de-win**

Nazis Center Present Attack On Britain's Sea-Borne Trade

Continued from Page 1

cent raids are described by these experts as constituting "reconnaissances in force."

Large-Scale Reconnoitering

Herr Hitler has in fact been reconnoitering in the largest sense of that term. It must not be forgotten that thoroughness of preparation is no less an essential element of the German Blitzkrieg than surprise and speed.

The recent weeks of heavy raids mean that Herr Hitler is scouting out the ground—in this case more accurately the sea and the air than the shore—before risking what he knows must be a decisive stroke one way or the other.

Thus, even the biggest air raids so far on Thursday remain essentially an experiment. An authoritative estimate indicates that the Germans sent over nearly 400 planes in all. Of these 60 are officially stated to have been shot down, while Britain lost only 16 planes. [Germany claims to have shot down 49 British planes.]

Raid Centered on Convoy

The real strategic significane of this big air battle over the Channel is that the objective of the raid was almost exclusively a convoy, and that the Nazis combined the airplane attack with the use of E-boats, or light torpedo speedboats.

There is good reason to believe that one purpose of the prolonged assault by air and sea on this relatively unimportant coastwise convoy was Herr Hitler's desire to ascertain the relative value of E-boats and bombing planes for blockade uses.

In this connection it will be noticed that the British official communiqué attributed three of the five ships sunk to the E-boats and only two to bombers.

Hitler's Saying Recalled

Thus the objective assessment of the recent intensive air raids in relation to the whole war picture gives no grounds, either for any optimistic conclusion that Herr Hitler has abandoned invasion in favor of a blockade alone, or for ominous prophecies that a full-scale attack on England is already getting under way.

What the future may hold cannot be foreseen. But it is perhaps useful to recall one of Herr Hitler's favorite sayings, namely, that he "never fights a battle until it has already been won in advance," in other words until he has weakened and divided and demoralized his intended victim from within by propaganda "fifth columnists," boredom, and other factors.

What can be said with certainty now is that Herr Hitler is a very long way indeed from having won in advance the battle for Britain.

The fact that the Nazi air operations so far have remained for the most part experimental on a reconnaissance scale—a scale less great than Britain's own bombing operations against the Reich—appears to indicate that Herr Hitler himself realizes that this is the case.

Canada Suspends All Mail Service To 24 Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Never before in the history of Canada including the period of the World War has the number of countries to which all mail services from Canada have been suspended been as large as it is today. Twenty-four countries or territories are now on the list to which no mail can be sent. In addition there are 17 countries or territories to which parcel post service has been suspended, letters only being accepted for these areas.

France has been added to the list of countries with which there is now no mail service as well as the French Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, the only points in the Wesern Hemisphere included.

The complete list to which all mail service has been suspended is as follows: Austria, Albania, Algeria, Belgium, Corsica, Denmark, Ethiopia, Eritrea, French Morroco, France, Germany, Holland, Italy and all its possessions including Italian Somaliland; Luxembourg, Libya, Monaco, Norway, German Poland, Ruthenia, Slovakia, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Czechoslovakia, and Tunis.

The list to which parcel post service has been suspended, letter service only remaining is Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Greenland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Russian Poland, Rumania, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Vatican City and Yugoslavia.

Western Union Union Ordered to Disband

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday ordered the dissolution of the Association of Western Union Employees, an independent union, on the ground that it was company-dominated, in violation of the National Labor Relations Act.

Upholding a National Labor Relations Board ruling to the same effect, the Court said that the Association and the Company entered into an agreement which contained a stipulation verging upon a disclaimer of the employees' right to strike.

The Court said the Labor Board's finding was "supported by substantial evidence."

The American Communications Association of the Congress of Industrial Organizations filed original charges with the NLRB.

Religious Census Shows 256 Sects With 55,807,366 Members in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Census Bureau today listed 256 religious denominations in the United States, with 55,807,366 members.

This count—nearly half the population—was based on 1936 statistics, which have just been completed. The count was made by correspondence with officers of the different denominations.

The membership total was about a million larger than a similar count in 1926, which showed 54,576,346. No major shifts were shown among major religious branches, however.

Economies forced on churches by the depression, while not shown in membership figures, were demonstrated by a $518,953,571 calculation of total church expenditures in 1936. In 1926, the total was $817,214,528.

Value of church edifices also dropped from $3,839,500,610 in 1926 to $3,411,875,467 in 1936.

The largest single denomination was Roman Catholic with 19,914,937 members.

Other large denominations included: Jewish, 4,641,184; Negro Baptists, 3,782,464; Methodist Episcopal Church, 3,509,763; Southern Baptist Convention, 2,700,155; Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 2,061,683; Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, 1,797,927; Protestant Episcopal Church, 1,735,335; Northern Baptist Convention, 1,329,044; United Lutheran Church in America, 1,286,612; Disciples of Christ, 1,196,315; Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, 1,192,553; and Congregational and Christian churches, 976,388.

Smallest denomination listed was the "Friends (Primitive)" with one church and 14 members.

Increase Reported In Home Building

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Labor Department said today that 241,315 new dwellings valued at about $825,000,000 were built in nonfarm areas of the United States during the first half of 1940.

It computed the increase for the period over the first six months of 1939 at 8 per cent.

At the same time the Federal Housing Administration reported that increased industry was partly responsible for a new monthly high in mortgage insurance activity for July.

The FHA said that it had accepted for insurance 20,291 mortgages amounting to $88,073,500, compared with mortgages totaling $84,356,600 in June, the previous high month, and $50,603,100 in July, 1939.

The FHA listed these cities and the percentage of gain over July a year ago: Cincinnati 180; San Francisco 112; Chicago 86; Washington 83; Seattle 82; Pittsburgh 81; Detroit 72; Baltimore 69; Los Angeles 58, and Newark 42.

The Federal Home Loan Bank board announced that nonfarm real estate foreclosures for the nation during the first half of 1940 were 28 per cent below the corresponding 1939 period. Only three states, Maryland, Montana and Nevada, reported increases. The number of foreclosures was estimated at 38,712, compared with 54,025 in the first six months of last year.

Arkansas Barter Helps Publishers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT IDA, Ark. — "Cash money" is not always plentiful in the Ozarks. Rural editors realize this and take advantage of the barter system to build circulation for their newspapers. A dollar for renewal may be out of the question, but at harvest time peanuts and potatoes are plentiful, and there is plenty of storage room in the rear of the print-shop.

Capt. Stewart Johnson, retired Army chaplain, and local publisher, makes barter a business and keeps his swap-schedule posted. He gives a year's subscription to his newspaper for any one of the following items:

Six quart cans of berries or peaches.

Seven quart cans of cut beans, English peas, beets or tomatoes.

Two bushels of Irish potatoes.

Three gallons of clear sorghum.

Two bushels of peanuts.

Anything else of value that can be made use of is accepted on subscription at a "fair valuation."

U. S. Cruisers Arrive At Brazilian Port

RECIFE, Brazil, Aug. 10 (AP)—The United States cruisers Wichita and Quincy have arrived here on a tour of South American ports.

Marylanders Pleased by Praise— Or Is It?—in WPA's Guide to State

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP) — Native Marylanders, given a chance to see themselves through others' eyes, aren't sure whether they're being kidded or complimented.

An encyclopaedic work — the Maryland Guide: four years in preparation by the Work Projects Administration at a cost of $250,000—has appeared and its frank appraisal of the Free State's fables and foibles already has raised cries of "'tain't so!"

On the other hand, the 561-page book includes a number of pleasing observations calculated to ease wounded civic pride. For the retail price of $2.75, Marylanders can learn that the WPA writers had some difficulty classifying the State.

Is it:

"English? Yes; for its conservatism, stolidity. Couthern? Yes; for its frequent lassitude, its willingness to sacrifice prospects of progress to known, safe comforts. Northern? Yes; in its occasional outbursts of efficiency and industry."

They found Baltimore "proud self-sufficient, looking nostalgically to the South but turning to the North for what it takes to make the bank account grow.

"Midway between the North and South, a seething cauldron of dissension during the Civil War, it is even today a city of violent contradictions. It is gentle and blatant, wanton and prudish, cosmopolitan and insular. . . .

"City of rarefied aristocrats and rowdy intellectuals, of dismal slums and spacious mansions, of the insistent odor of fertilizer and the delicate bouquet of the Cardinal's crocuses, of cobblestones and gas lights and monuments; gazing wistfully upon the old, suspiciously upon the new and benevolently upon the rest of the country."

The book ranged the entire field with these social life observations:

"Baltimoreans, secure in a sense of unimpeachable superiority, comport themselves with a glowing pride, glad to be citizens of Maryland's metropolis, happy in the thought that the Bachelor's Cotillion is more exclusive than Charleston's Saint Cecelia Society. . . ."

Supply Ship Fire Believed Accident

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—The small Norwegian freighter Lista and its cargo of war supplies for Great Britain smouldered in a Lower Bay shallow today, wrecked by fire and explosions.

As Federal and local agencies continued investigations of the blaze, a preliminary police report discounted the possibility of sabotage.

The fire, originating in a piece of waste in the engine room, yesterday spread from bow to stern when it exploded a fuel tank and a kerosene drum, detectives said.

The crew of 27, all rescued unhurt, was unable to fight the blaze because lack of steam deprived the vessel of water pressure.

Norwegian Consular officials also said there was no evidence of sabotage, but added the investigation "is still in its early stages."

Operators of the 3,671-ton ship, the Cosmopolitan Shipping Company, denied there were munitions aboard. They said the cargo was "general" which could include foodstuffs, machine tools, farm implements or even airplanes.

Freighter's First Dip Sprays Spectators

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10 (AP)—The exclamations of hundreds of drenched spectators mingled with music and cheers as a send-off for the American Merchant Marine's latest pride and joy yesterday.

The American Manufacturer, 6,750-ton freighter, was launched sidewise, and its sudden displacement of water in the narrow slip off San Francisco bay sent a huge wave over near-by property.

Scores of persons scrambled for the tops of parked cars, others vaulted wharf fences, still others slipped and plopped for an all-over wetting—and one actually caught a fish.

There apparently were no serious effects.

MANY department stores which advertise in The Christian Science Monitor feature attractive restaurants where busy shoppers can enjoy quick luncheons.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Home Vacations That Widen the Child's Horizons

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Summer Excursions With the Children Can Make Vacation Time Profitable for All

Any Locality Can Yield Interesting Adventures, Whether City Trips To Historical Spots or Nature Study Jaunts to Park and Country

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We started out several summers ago—the children and I—taking off one day a week to visit a particular place of interest in and around Boston, Mass. We felt we couldn't afford camp that summer and this weekly "spree" gave us all something to look forward to, to plan our week around.

For instance, one day we visited Salem, walking down the street of lovely doorways, wandering through a colonial Governor's garden, and taking in the Witch House. Then there was also, of course, the House of Seven Gables, as well as other interesting places.

Another week our trip took us to Lexington. We had intended doing Concord and Lexington at the same time, but there were so many things to see that we kept going back again and again. One day it was the battlefields and the Buckman Tavern. Also we saw the hole supposedly made by the first bullet in the American Revolution! Another day we took in the antiquarian museum at Concord where colonial furniture and gadgets collected from that vicinity are kept. Most children are fascinated by the things people used to use and used to do; the type of candle that they fastened to a chair-back for reading, for instance; a warming pan, an old trundle bed.

Spirit of Exploration

We went to the small village of Harvard, Mass., where we visited the house the Alcotts lived in during the Fruitlands experiment. There was an Indian museum, here, too, containing Indian relics, and a house built by the Shakers, which is now a Shaker museum. How we pored over the collection of Shaker handiwork.

We always took picnics on these "adventure" days: celery and carrot sticks, favorite sandwiches, and a large thermos jar of punch. Sometimes we took an extra child guest or two, and often we took our maid, who was from Maine and intensely interested in these historical tours. Naturally we chose different places to eat; a hill overlooking Marblehead Harbor, a woodsy knoll. One time we found a little path leading to a tiny lake where we could watch the frogs while we ate and where we discovered a new kind of water flower.

Our jaunts aren't always historical. A trip to Boston and a ride in the swan boats sometimes suffices. One day we visited a farm where we had our first taste of goats' milk, and heard the fundamentals of goat-breeding. There were ducks here, too, and chickens, and geese, and horses, and a few sheep, and an enormous haystack which the children slid on for an hour.

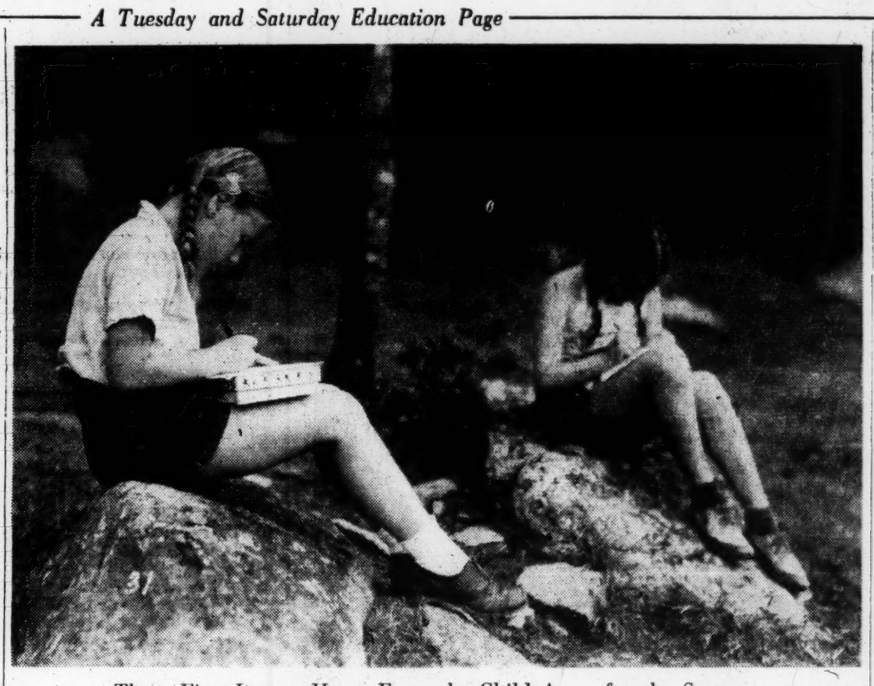
Winter Trips Too

I had long been interested in co-operative stores, so we traveled to the one in Maynard one day, and asked the young man who waited on us something about the running of them. He was most friendly and helpful, supplying us with booklets on the subject of the co-operative way of doing things.

Our interest in places grew as the number visited, mounted. For this summer we made a list of places we had skipped, or places to be revisited. Some of our jaunts are even carried over to the winter; though winter is mostly confined to art museums, and such places as the Court House, telephone exchange, factories. These last are fascinating, especially when the products made are candy or cookies with samples forthcoming at the end of the tour!

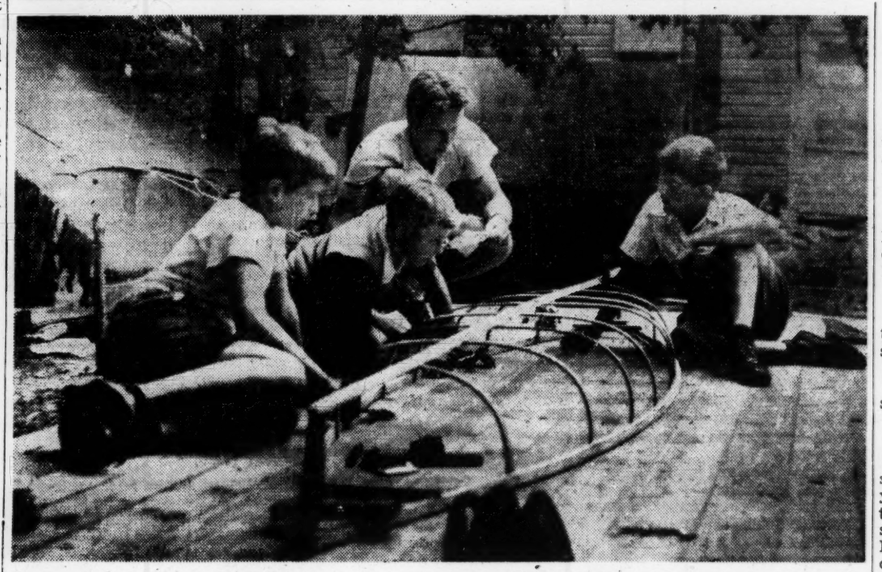
Everyone doesn't live in such an historical place as Boston, but all localities have their points of interest. The more you hunt the greater number you find. Once their interest is roused, children love to ferret out new places to go. Just the other day I was lured (mostly against my inclination at that time) on a walk to what is known as "Echo Bridge." It is behind a dingy factory town; a most uninviting doorway, which only enhanced the true loveliness of the place when we reached it. It is really a series of picturesque bridges spanning the river at a place called "Hemlock Gorge," with steep hillsides covered with evergreens, with waterfalls, and quiet pools below. We had a lot of fun hearing our voices echo and re-echo, and explored paths leading off in different directions.

So if you are staying home this summer and your family of young folks gets restive, pack a picnic lunch and go find an adventure. Did a famous author write about a near-by church? Go and see it. Is there an art colony near you? You might visit it. Even a city park can usually provide interesting walks, canoeing, and monuments of people who have done things. And you surely have a telephone exchange, some kind of factory, or a newspaper plant. Boys will enjoy the routine at the local fire station, the police station, or the state police barracks. The people in attendance are usually glad to show visitors around, especially interested children, and find me the child who hasn't a natural interest and curiosity connected with seeing and learning something new! **E. S. P.**



Those First Letters Home From the Child Away for the Summer

These two young campers are at Waukeela Camp, Conway, N. H., but they might be at many another camp, for the quiet hour set apart for writing home is almost universally a part of camp life. Indeed, it is a part of boarding school life, also. Those first letters home are significant. For most children it is perhaps the first time they have had experiences to tell about that have not also been shared by mother and dad. There are possibilities in this; new individuality felt. With just the right encouragement in the reply from home, these letters can become channels for new and more intimate relationships—relationships that carry over into the future when grown sons and daughters will still eagerly "write home" and the friendship is between adults.



The Thrill of Launching Her Will Come Later

Making something that will actually be put to use is a job that appeals to the practical side of boys, and when that "something" is a canoe, there is an adventure appeal, also. Organized summer camps have come more and more to include these "real life" activities in their programs. The boys and their counselor seen here are at Camp Elector, Hawley, Pa.

Answers to Math Teasers

Teaser 1—The natural, unthoughtful answer is three seconds. As the interval between two consecutive strokes is two seconds, the correct answer is evidently four seconds. If 20 seconds are needed to strike five times, it is now clear that 45 seconds, and not 40 seconds, will be needed to strike 10 times.

Here is an old and somewhat related problem: If it costs $2 to cut the sticks of a cord of wood into two pieces, what will it cost to cut them into three pieces? Not $3, but $4, as there will be twice as many cuts.

Teaser 2—It is clear that the average rate of production by the four hens is one egg in one day. Hence in 100 days, 100 eggs are laid by the four hens.

Teaser 3—By reading the conductor's answer as he said it, it will be perceived that the train will remain at the station for 4 minutes, from 1:58 to 2:02.

Teaser 4—A baseball "diamond," which is really a square, is so named because it is usually viewed from one of its corners. Similarly the smaller window might be described as diamond-shaped as it was square tipped so its points were top and bottom, and right and left. The larger window has its sides parallel to the vertical and horizontal lines which are its diagonals.

Math Teasers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

1

If two seconds are needed for a clock to strike twice, how many seconds will it take to strike thrice?

2

If 4 hens lay 4 eggs in 4 days, how many will lay 100 eggs in 100 days?

3

Passenger: Conductor, will you tell me how long the train will stop at the next station?

Conductor: From 222222.

(What was the length of the stop?)

4

In the wall of a garage was a square window, a yard high and a yard wide. The owner enlarged it to twice its former size and it was still a yard high and a yard wide. Make a drawing to show both windows. **A. E. A.**

Answers to these Teasers will be found in another column on this page.

Camp Activities at Home

And a Homemade Scrapbook in Which to Keep the Log

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Motherrr, Motherr, Bettina Wright's going to be a camper this summer! Can I be one, too? Can I, Mums?" Natalie's yellow curls, a perfect match for her sunny disposition, bobbed up and down as she attempted to explain in winsome childlike fashion, "Bettina's going to be a camper right at home. You don't have to go any place, I mean. You can do it all in your own yard!"

I love the bubbling eagerness of a nine year old, and I was glad to listen. It did sound fine, at that! Handicraft in the back yard each morning, cooking lessons on stormy days, letter writing hour once each week! Suppers cooked at the outdoor fireplace. Long walks and nature study. Oh yes, and a log of the summer's activities!

And after I'd talked with Bettina's mother, my enthusiasm knew no limits. For she it was who had planned out this stay-at-home camping project. A project for her own youngsters, two little girls not yet ten, and a project of such merit that it spread all over the community.

For several summers Bettina's mother had been a camp counselor, so she was well acquainted with the curriculum (which includes both work and play) connected with camp life. And it was her aim to have her girls partake of the advantages to be derived from a summer at camp, all the while they remained under the parental roof!

Mrs. Wright started off the "Adventures in Camp Life at Home," as she dubbed her summer project, by having the girls make scrapbooks, these books to be a log of the summer activities. Of course you can always buy scrapbooks, but they're not as individual or interesting as the ones fashioned of percale. Percale, either in solid colors, or printed with tiny geometric figures.

A yard of material, cut in thirds, and then each third cut square in the middle, will yield a scrapbook, nine inches by twelve, with six double pages. After you've torn the material to the correct size, a pair of pinking shears are just right for trimming the edges. Or if the stay-at-home campers prefer, they can blanket stitch the raw edges with a bit of colorful yarn. With the same yarn, no doubt they'll take a few outline stitches on the cover, by way of ornamentation, as well as using the yarn to hide the heavy stitches with stout thread which serve as a binding to the book. Or better still, get big Sister or Mother, if she's not too busy, to stitch the pages together on the sewing machine.

In case you do so many interesting things in your stay-at-home camp, all of which are worthy of record in your log book, you can always add a few more pages to the book, in the same or contrasting color. And do search the magazines for the most colorful pictures with which to depict your experiences! For example, the picture of a luscious chocolate marshmallow cake with yummy frosting, pasted in your cambric scrap book, will remind you one snowy day next winter of the fun you had when you baked YOUR CAKE that hot August morning as a surprise for Aunt Edith.

D. C. D.

The Wigwam and a Neighborhood of Tribesmen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Michigan

Dear Friends

When my little boy reached the stage of development at which I wondered whether he would ever dress promptly, obey unquestioningly or at least cheerfully, remember his "manners," and pick up his toys, a plan for securing his co-operation in the development of desirable traits and habits revealed itself through his natural interests

His dad was a Scoutmaster, and the boy thought anything a Scout did was quite right. So we made up a set of "laws" such as Scouts have. Like all small children he was enthusiastic about uniforms, so a converted playsuit became his uniform. His reward for maintaining the specified standards of conduct was in the form of beaded badges, similar to the symbols he had been admiring on my Camp Fire dress.

The plan was so successful that some of my neighbors took it up, and we organized a small group of boys, with whom we carefully worked out a detailed plan for over a year. Now, in the last three months we have grown to an organization of five wigwams (the name of the unit corresponding to troops) in our community, about that many more in this locality expect to organize in September in addition to some in other sections of the city, and inquiries are coming from elsewhere in the State.

Our new full-fledged organization for boys and girls aged five to eight is known as The Wigwam, and its members are "tribesmen." Each wigwam consists of not fewer than four or more than eight boys or girls (in separate wigwams) from five or six to eight years of age. The plan, supported by Indian legends, is built around the part of the tribesmen (as members of the family group) in building a happy home—or wigwam—by acquiring those social and ethical characteristics embodied in the Tribal Law:

"I promise that I will try to be

The Parent

a good Tribesman. I will make my Wigwam happy by being courteous, obedient, prompt, careful, cheerful, helpful, honest, sturdy, neat, persistent, peaceable, orderly, dependable, well-mannered, modest, a good sport."

Charts are provided for each rank, on which these various points are defined and elaborated to provide a common standard, and as the children progress they advance from the rank of youth to that of huntsman, then brave, then warrior, with appropriate emblems awarded for each rank.

Reports indicate that the plan is helping the parents almost as much as the children. Many mothers admit that they have been inclined to "nag" about certain things, or to expect too much of the child one day and too little the next. The chart establishes a consistent standard; and parents can cease their constant chiding and let the testimony of the chart at the end of the day stand as a silent rebuke or reward and incentive. Moreover, by being made his own monitor, the child who may be inclined toward stubbornness or individualism no longer has anyone to thwart by resistance. (Mrs.) H. T. B.

A Saturday Column

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.

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The Home Forum

Two Trans-Atlantic Gardens

I SAT SNUGLY on a low stone parapet while the maker of gardens finished what purported to be the last installment of her spring planting. The sun was distinctly warm, but all the while there was a vigorous salt breeze blowing in from the sea which lay close at hand, faintly blue with dapples of gold as in certain of the water paintings by Monet. I drew a long breath and was grateful to have arrived. But the maker of gardens never lost a moment. Back and forth she traveled, by means of that quick, easy lope of hers, between the car's trailer at the gate and the oblong green garden plot—carrying in each hand a flower-pot. Down she flung her trowel, off she strode for two more potted petunias, back she hurried to grasp the trowel again and with it expertly to tap each pot twice. Out dropped the petunias in their smooth cornucopias of dirt; presto! a bed was dug for them and they were inside before they had any chance to protest. The process took on its own well-developed rhythm.

Shamelessly I sat and watched, always reluctant to meddle in tasks for which I have no skill. So I had time to reflect with pleasure that, going home, that trailer would be empty. It had been my first experience of driving in a car which had, like some small mongrel dogs, an irrepressible and totally incalculable tail. The green trailer was full of flower-pots. Lurch, clatter, bounce and swerve—that personable little trailer knew all these motions. People in the streets and country roads turned with condescending smiles and superior liftings of the shoulders. We paid them no heed, except that one of us climbed out now and then to make sure everything was intact.

* * *

We clattered through the narrow streets of Gloucester and up the stony lanes to the moors, far across the moors and presently along the cliffs. Tall grasses waved, but it was too early for the wild roses. I regretted that, though not for long. Because presently we drew up at the entrance to a quite usual gray house, left the car and walked over flagstones to the family porch. Instinctively I turned my head and exclaimed with sheer joy in what I saw.

It was not perhaps a remarkable garden, neither formal nor elaborate; but it had the distinction which belongs to perfection of proportion and of pattern. For a narrow pool cut lengthwise down the rectangle of green turf, like the straight cool blade of a shining sword, which has rent some folds of damask; and beyond was a grouping of shrubs and trees and rounded flower-beds where the fresh seasonal colors were beginning to show. Other beds lined both sides of the long garden and intriguing stone steps led to a sort of lookout where I sat on the wall and watched. There was nothing to say. I simply looked, and liked so much this American garden that I found myself recalling another, far away, which has for me an enduring meaning.

* * *

On the west coast of Scotland it was, in Ayrshire, I think, not distant from the ruins of Turnberry Castle, reported birthplace of Robert the Bruce, or from the astonishing rock of Ailsa Craig which rises so dramatically above a misty blue sea. I no longer know the name of the vast estate to which it belonged, but the garden is quite as real and perhaps even more precious for the fact that it preserves its incognito.

We had bought tickets, I remember, in the cottage of the factor or guardian of the estate, but no one seemed interested in them. The family was not in residence, we were told—a welcome phrase in the ears of all tourists. We were shown the direction of the gardens, high on a level plateau above the sea; and then we were left to our own inclinations.

That was an afternoon filled with wonder and beauty. For we spent it in wandering from one garden to another—all separate behind stout brick walls, criss-crossed with pleached fruit trees and heavy with swaying vines. In each brick wall would be a small door, sometimes an iron grille, sometimes solid wood, sometimes vine-covered, sometimes closed, often open, but—mercifully—never locked. We went wherever we liked, from an all-pink garden into a yellow one; and from that to others that were blue or mauve or even all green with clipped yew. Usually, in the center of each, would be a summer-house or a fountain or just a rude seat. If we came upon a stooping gardener, he paid less notice to us than to the rosy peaches which weighed down the trees, or to his medley of rakes and lawn-mowers, or to the great husky zooming bees. We went about as we liked. I should think there was no nook into which we did not penetrate. Whatever happens along that coast, I shall keep this mental possession of my Scottish garden.

* * *

The maker of gardens wondered whether I was dozing. She had finished now and piled all her flower-pots neatly under a hedge. So we went back through the twilight to a garden which is really mine, although as much as three short months ago it existed only on paper or else in a little model of gray clay.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Topical, London

"THE WHITE POLONAISE": *A Painting by Walter Webster*

IN THIS charmingly arranged portrayal of a young girl dressed in a fashion that harks back to the first half of the nineteenth century, the English painter, Walter Webster, combines studied elegance with tonal simplicity, good taste with technical skill. The fascinating blend of white and pale shades is set off by telling contrasts in dark color, making a pleasing and decorative pictorial scheme. Here the quiet flow of Whistler's influence on contemporary art can be traced.

Equal to its charm is the picture's title. "The White Polonaise" obviously denotes the flowing, beribboned gown, but also carries a hint of music, conveying, as it were, an invitation to the dance. In the days of Chopin, this graceful style of dress took its name from the national Polish dance, on the rhythm of which the great composer built up many lovely works.

Mr. Webster has exhibited much in England and Paris. At the Salon he was gold medalist in 1931 and he is a member of the Royal Institutes of Painters in Water Colors, and of Oil Painters.

At Evening

This is the hour when swallows dart away
Under the eaves, when slowly on the far,
Smoldering edge of afternoon a star
Brightens, and evening comes again to lay
Coolness on fields acquainted with the sun.
Now in the silvery dusk we seem to sense
A shuttle weaving darkness, feel the dense
Web drawn, more sure than ever spider spun.

Though eyes no longer see the shape of things,
And the world fades and leaves us here to keep
The immemorial covenant with night,
We are not lost among the glimmerings
Of twilight, or bemused by time or sleep.
Knowing another, truer way of sight.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

Gladstone's Purpose Was Ever at White Heat

THE EXPERIENCE of going back to a house familiar in childhood, but not seen since, and finding it strangely dwindled in size, is a common one, but one that is easily accounted for. It took more steps for a child to traverse a passage, the door handle was on a level with the face, the bed of seeding asparagus in the garden was a thicket in which it was possible to be completely hidden, a table suitably draped in a dust-sheet was a cave of ample proportions for the domestic comfort of several brigands. All is a question of relativity: these things were proportionately bigger to a child than they are to an adult. And when it comes to mental impressions made on youth or early manhood by eminent folk, there may be some similar reason to account for their appearing to the memory (since we cannot actually revisit those years as we can a house of childhood) of greater physical stature than the corresponding eminent folk of the day. But the illusion, if it is one, is absolutely convincing and nothing can make me believe that a person like Mr. Gladstone was not of some higher voltage of power than more recent Prime Ministers. . . .

I went more than once to Hawarden when, after taking my degree at Cambridge, I was archaeologically employed in examining the north wall of the city of Chester, into which had been built a quantity of tombstones from a Roman cemetery. There I had the good fortune to discover some inscribed monuments to men who had served in the tenth legion, "Valeria Victrix," of which no record in Britain had hitherto come to light, and I took over to Hawarden to show to Mr. Gladstone blotting paper "squeezes" of some of them. . . . Mr. Gladstone was enormously interested in the discovery of this legion having been in England . . . and he got down some books of military inscriptions for reference. But equally fiery was his advice about making squeezes. The blotting paper, he said, ought certainly to be laid down dry on the face of the inscription and then be sprinkled: otherwise it was liable to tear. For the same reason it should be left on the stone till it was dry again: otherwise damp fragments might stick to it, and the squeeze be spoilt. I felt that Mr. Gladstone had devoted his whole life to making squeezes, and that he occupied his leisure only in conducting the affairs of the nation. Though Mrs. Gladstone had come to remind him that lunch was ready, he would not go till he had made conjectures about a few missing letters in one of the inscriptions: the thing might have been a dispatch from Downing Street which must be deciphered and dealt with at once. . . . And there was the table at which his political work was done, and close by the "Homer-table" where he found coolness and refreshment when hot with polemics.

At lunch there was a discussion about the dismal task of packing a bag, when one was leaving by an early train in the morning; the sponge was wet from the traveller's ablutions and it always oozed dampness into neighboring linen. Then came the oracle: "You none of you know how to pack your sponge. The only way of packing a sponge is first to wrap it up in your bath towel, and then to stamp upon it." Surely he had never done anything all his life but pack sponges in bags for early morning travel! . . .

Always there was this huge concentration of force; purpose at white heat roared like a furnace in every action of his life. When once he had convinced himself on any subject, it ceased to be his opinion, and became a cosmic truth, which it was the duty of every right-minded person to uphold. . . . Whatever entered his mind (and what did not?) was subjected to his fiery scrutiny, and came out molten, with the heat of it. During one night at Lambeth, he discussed "George Eliot's Life," lately published, with my mother and passionately exclaimed, "It is not a Life at all. It is a Reticence, in three volumes."—From "A Victorian Peep Show," by E. F. BENSON. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

A Great Melodist

STEPHEN FOSTER provided one of the summits of American music. To-day he could offer his work without apology or without reservation, for time has proved its worth. Foster was one of the greatest *melodists* we have yet produced, and some of his simplest songs are among the most beautiful that have ever been written, anywhere. He accomplished what many a better-trained musician has failed to do; he wrote melodies that can be understood by everybody, so poignant, so direct in their appeal that they grow in our affections the more we hear them. . . .

In some respects Foster was akin to Schubert. He had a natural gift of melody that shone because of its simplicity.—From "Our American Music," by JOHN TASKER HOWARD. (New York: Crowell.)

World

Let me beware
of the word that too readily, too proudly
springs
from the heart pledged to particular air,
to a single speech. Over-long
has ground been severed from ground
by passionate song, and far over-long
substantiation for self been found
in the glorifying of selfhood's soil.

To the nature and not the name of things
let me be loyal:
let me try
at this hour to remember that no bird
sings,
in fealty, to one plot of sky.

DORIS PEEL

On a Massachusetts Mountain

ON TOP of Wachusett, butterflies, huge and splendid; also bees in considerable numbers, sucking honey from the alpine flowers. . . . The prospect from the top of Wachusett is the finest I have seen—the elevation being not so great as to snatch the beholder from all sympathy with the earth. The roads that wind along at the foot of the mountain are discernible; and the villages, lying separate and unconscious of one another, each with their little knot of peculiar interests, but all gathered into one category by the observer above them. White spires, and the white glimmer of villages perhaps a dozen miles off. The gleam of lakes, far off, giving life to the whole landscape. Much wood shagging hills and plains. On the west, a hill country nodding like waves, with these villages sometimes discovered among them. On the east, it looks dim and blue, and affects the beholder like the sea, as the eye stretches far away. On the north appears Monadnock, in his whole person, discernible from the feet upwards, rising boldly and tangibly to the sense; so that you have the figure wholly before you—far and blue, but not dim and cloudlike.

On the road from Princeton to Fitchburg we passed fields which were entirely covered with the mountain laurel, in full bloom; as splendid a spectacle, in its way, as could be imagined. Princeton is a little town lying on a high ridge exposed to all the things of the upper air, and with a prospect of a score of miles round about. The great family of this place are the Boylstons who own Wachusett, and have a mansion, with good pretensions to architecture, in Princeton.—From "The American Notebooks of Nathaniel Hawthorne," edited by RANDALL STEWART. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

Armored in Meekness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MARY BAKER EDDY, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 19 of the Message to The Mother Church for 1902, "Meekness is the armor of a Christian, his shield and his buckler."

To grasp the deep significance of these words, we must first fully understand what our enemies are, and also the true meaning of the word "meekness." If we have been accustomed to think of a meek person as one who habitually bows to the will of everyone with whom he comes in contact, we shall certainly find it difficult to understand how meekness can be successfully used as a shield and buckler.

The Oxford Dictionary gives the following very illuminating definition of the word "meekness": "Free from self-will, patient and unresentful." Few thinking people, looking back on their past history, will deny that the real enemies with which they have been confronted, were their own unconquered characteristics. Fear, pride, selfishness, envy, these are some of the enemies which, unconquered, handicap our endeavors and endanger our success. And every honest heart can remember occasions when meekness, expressed in more patience and a greater degree of unselfishness, would have enabled those concerned to gain a more generous and united point of view.

Before we heard of Christian Science, our difficulty lay in this, that, although we recognized that these ungodly characteristics might bring disaster to our endeavors, we possessed no reliable weapon with which to combat them. Mrs. Eddy well knew the enemies which confront the human race. On page 407 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," we read, "Man's enslavement to the most relentless masters—passion, selfishness, envy, hatred, and revenge—is conquered only by a mighty struggle." And a few lines farther on she adds, "Here Christian Science is the sovereign panacea, giving strength to the weakness of mortal mind,—strength from the immortal and omnipotent Mind,—and lifting humanity above itself into purer desires, even into spiritual power and good-will to man."

Christian Science has delivered many from their mental oppressors through the recognition of the great truth that God is Mind, ever present and ever available. It may be difficult at first for the beginner in Christian Science to understand how the knowledge of God as Mind can free him from the undesirable traits of pride, impatience, and self-will, and proportionately clothe him in the armor of meekness. He will surely understand and prove this, however, as he accepts the fundamental teaching of Christian Science, that God is Mind, omnipresent and perfect, for, as the Bible declares (Deuteronomy 4:35), "There is none else." The logical deduction from this is that fear and self-will, being unlike Mind, God, can form no part of His creation. Ceasing to believe in these godless characteristics, and basing his conclusions on the Scriptural statement that man is made in God's image, one will see these errors disappear from his thinking, even as a child's mistakes in multiplication vanish before a growing understanding of arithmetic.

Great are the conquests of meekness; it does indeed form a mighty armor of protection against the assaults of evil. On page 360 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes, "Meekness, moderating human desire, inspires wisdom and procures divine power." How often in human experience has the truth of this saying been proved! How often has the angel of meekness been found quelling the clamor of pride and human desires, and enabling us in some difficult situation to prove for ourselves the comforting promise of Isaiah (Isaiah 30:21), "Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it."

It is wise for all carefully to ascertain whether they are fully clad in the armor of meekness, be they statesmen, business officials, or people in other walks of life, for meekness and its accompanying gentleness act as oil on the troubled waters of mortal mind.

Who has not noticed at some friendly gathering or business meeting, when a point of procedure needs explanation, how pride and self-importance are apt to confuse and becloud the issue? But let someone more imbued with the spirit of meekness and patience arise, and an explanation is given that is easily understood by all concerned. Thus we find that meekness inspires with wisdom and gains the divine aid.

Jesus was the meekest man on earth. He said (John 5:30), "I can of mine own self do nothing: as I hear, I judge: and my judgment is just." As we turn in true meekness to the Father, knowing, as Jesus did, that God, divine Mind, alone supplies the wisdom, ability, and power necessary for the performance of every righteous act, we discover that we possess hitherto undreamed-of talents; that fresh opportunities arise in which to serve our fellow men, and new inspiration touches with gladness every hour. We thus shall learn how true is the saying of the Master (Matthew 5:5), "Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Väpnade med saktmod

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

MARY BAKER EDDY, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, skriver på sid. 19 i *Message to The Mother Church for 1902:* "Saktmod är den kristnes vapenrustning, hans sköld och hans skärm."

För att fatta den djupa betydelsen av dessa ord, måste vi först söka helt förstå vilka våra fiender äro och likaså den sanna innebörden av "saktmod". Om vi varit vana att tänka oss, att en saktmodig människa är en person, som i allmänhet böjer sig för viljan hos envar, med vilken han kommer i kontakt, blir det förvisso svårt att förstå hur saktmod kan framgångsrikt användas som sköld och skärm.

Oxfordlexikonet giver följande mycket belysande definition på ordet "saktmod": "Frihet från egenvilja; tålamod och försonlighet." Få tänkande människor skola, när de se tillbaka på sitt förflutna, neka till, att de verkliga fiender de haft att möta varit deras egna obemästrade karaktärsegenskaper. Fruktan, högmod, själviskhet, avund, dessa äro några av de fiender, som, när de icke övervunnits, handikappa våra strävanden och sätta vår framgång på spel. Och varje ärligt hjärta kan erinra sig tillfällen, då saktmod, uttryckt i större tålamod och en högre grad av osjälviskhet, skulle gjort det möjligt för dem det angick att intaga en mer storsint och enig ståndpunkt.

Innan vi hört talas om Kristen Vetenskap, bestod vår svårighet däri, att ehuru vi insågo att dessa gudlösa karaktärsdrag kunde bliva ödesdigra för våra bemödanden, ägde vi dock inga tillförlitliga vapen för att bekämpa dem. Mrs. Eddy visste väl vilka de fiender äro, som människorna ha att möta. På sid. 407 i hennes lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], läsa vi: "Människans slaveri under de mest obevekliga herrar—lidelse, själviskhet, avund, hat och hämndlystnad—övervinnes endast genom en hård kamp." Och några rader längre ned tillägger hon: "Här är Kristen Vetenskap det osvikliga botemedlet, som giver styrka åt det dödliga sinnets svaghet—styrka från det odödliga och allsmäktiga Sinnet—och lyfter mänskligheten över henne själv upp till renare begär, ja, till andlig makt och till människorna en god vilja."

Kristen Vetenskap har, genom erkännandet av den stora sanningen att Gud är Sinne, alltid närvarande och alltid tillgänglig, befriat många från deras mentala förtryckare. För en nybörjare i Kristen Vetenskap kan det måhända först synas svårt att förstå, hur kunskapen om Gud såsom Sinne kan befria honom från sådana icke önskvärda egenskaper som högmod, otålighet och egenvilja och i samma mån ikläda honom saktmodets vapenrustning. Han skall emellertid helt visst förstå och bevisa detta, när han accepterar Kristen Vetenskaps fundamentala lära att Gud är Sinne, allnärvarande och fullkomlig, ty, såsom Bibeln förklarar (5 Mos. 4:35): "Herren är Gud och ingen annan än han." Den logiska slutledningen av detta är, att emedan fruktan och egenvilja äro olika Sinne, Gud, kunna de ej utgöra någon del av Hans skapelse. När vi upphöra att tro på dessa gudlösa karaktärsegenskaper och grunda våra slutsatser på Skriftens ord, att människan är skapad till Guds avbild, skola vi få se dessa villfarelser försvinna ur vårt tänkande, liksom de fel ett barn gör i multiplikationen försvinna för den växande förståelsen av räknekonsten.

Stora äro de segrar som vinnas av saktmod. Saktmod är förvisso en mäktig vapenrustning till skydd mot det ondas angrepp. På sid. 360 i *Miscellaneous Writings* skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Saktmod, som dämpar de mänskliga önskningarna, inspirerar med vishet och meddelar gudomlig makt." Huru ofta har icke saktmodets ängel dämpat högmodets och de mänskliga begärens larm och givit oss förmågan att i en svår situation för oss bevisa sanningen i Jesajas hugsvalande löfte (Jes. 30:21): "Och om du viker av, vare sig åt höger eller åt vänster, så skola dina öron höra detta ord ljuda bakom dig: 'Här är vägen, vandren på den'."

För alla är det vist att sorgfälligt förvissa sig om att de helt äro iklädda saktmodets vapenrustning, vare sig de äro statsmän, affärsmän eller personer med andra livsuppgifter, ty saktmod och därmed förenad mildhet verka såsom olja på det dödliga sinnets upprörda vatten.

Vem har icke lagt märke till att vid samvaro mellan vänner eller vid ett affärssammanträde, där någon viss punkt i förhandlingarna kräver förklaring, högmod och dryghet ha benägenhet att förvirra och fördunkla hela frågan? Men må då någon som är mera fylld av saktmodets och tålamodets anda stå upp, så skall en förklaring givas, som kan fattas av alla som saken vidkommer. Så finna vi att saktmod inspirerar med vishet och erhåller den gudomliga hjälpen.

Jesus var den mest saktmodiga människa på jorden. Han sade (Joh. 5:30): "Jag kan icke göra något av mig själv. Såsom jag hör, så dömer jag; och min dom är rättvis." I den mån vi i verkligt saktmod vända oss till Fadern och likt Jesus veta att Gud, gudomligt Sinne, allena förlänar den vishet, förmåga och makt, som äro nödvändiga för fullgörandet av varje rätt handling, upptäcka vi, att vi äga hittills oanade talanger; att nya tillfällen yppa sig för oss att tjäna våra medmänniskor och att ny inspiration kröner varje stund med glädje. Så få vi erfara huru sanna dessa Mästarens ord äro (Matt. 5:5): "Saliga äro de saktmodiga, ty de skola besitta jorden."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Above the Fruited Tree

Above the fruited tree
The song hung like a sword,
Quivering, clean and new,
A blade of sound outpoured.

I never thought a bird
Could hang its voice in air—
Could leave it singing on,
Shining forever there.

SARA BUNDY PENCE

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1940

Small Towns Gained People By Depression

Lean years, census expert says, sent boys back to farm, else rural losses would be larger.

Massachusetts must thank its lean years of depression for not having a greater number of smaller communities showing a loss in population during the past 10 years, Roland B. Greeley, technician for the National Resources Planning Board, said today.

An unofficial compilation of the Federal Government's preliminary 1940 census reports disclosed that 104—or more than twice the number listed in 1930—of Massachusetts' 351 cities and towns have lost 59,587 inhabitants during the past decade. Only 49 communities lost population in the 10 years prior to 1930.

Depression years sent a large number of country boys back to the farm, thus materially assisting in keeping the population of the home town at or above its 1930 level, Mr. Greeley said. "Otherwise," he added, "it would have been no surprise to find Massachusetts with a considerably larger number of communities showing a loss in population during the 1930-40 period."

Change Was Expected

"As a result of the depression, and with the increasing tendency toward decentralization," he went on, "a decrease in the number of inhabitants of industrial cities and sharp gains in surrounding towns was expected."

Seven of Massachusett's largest cities, those with a population of more than 100,000, lost inhabitants. Lynn lost heavily enough to drop from this class. Only Fall River and Lowell experienced gain.

"Lowell," Mr. Greeley explained in answer to a question why these two industrial cities were passed by, "was probably at the bottom of its drop. The city had suffered an 11 per cent decrease in 1930. Any activity there will probably tend to hold it at its 1930 level or show a slight increase.

"Fall River, however, owes its rise to the transfer of city control to the State, and subsequent State management of that community.

Why Hilltowns Lost

"Boston, Worcester, Cambridge, Somerville, Springfield, Pittsfield, Chicopee, Haverhill, New Bedford and Lawrence—although the latter was only 19 under its 1930 total—all these cities have undergone the trend of decentralization and back-to-the-farm movements.

"The war boom in Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield, did not begin early enough to aid these cities. They will, however, probably be able to show an increase by 1945.

"Many of these communities in western Massachusetts are hill towns," said the technician, when we called his attention to the elbow of declining towns which began in the southwestern corner and ran up to near the New Hampshire boundary.

"Hilltowns," he hastened to explain, "have lost population because of either having depended on one industry or through the poor agricultural prospects of their submarginal lands. Towns of this type which increased in population during the past 10 years probably have developed as vacation or recreation centers.

Increase Only Delayed

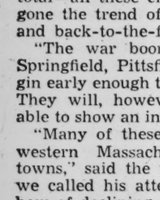
"Successful agricultural centers which showed a decrease, including Hadley, Whately, Deerfield and other Connecticut Valley communities, are only now experiencing the decline in population which struck poorer farming towns several years ago. This makes a comparison unfavorable, because poor towns, having reached their lowest level, have benefited by the back-to-the-farm movement."

Picture on Page 10.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair today and Sunday, with not much change in temperature. Gentle, moderate west to northwest winds.



Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair today, cloudy, not much change in temperature tomorrow.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, slightly cooler today, fair tomorrow.

Maine: Fair, slightly cooler in west and north portions today, fair tomorrow.

Winds—Eastport to Sandy Hook—Moderate northwest and north winds, weather fair today.

Official Temperatures

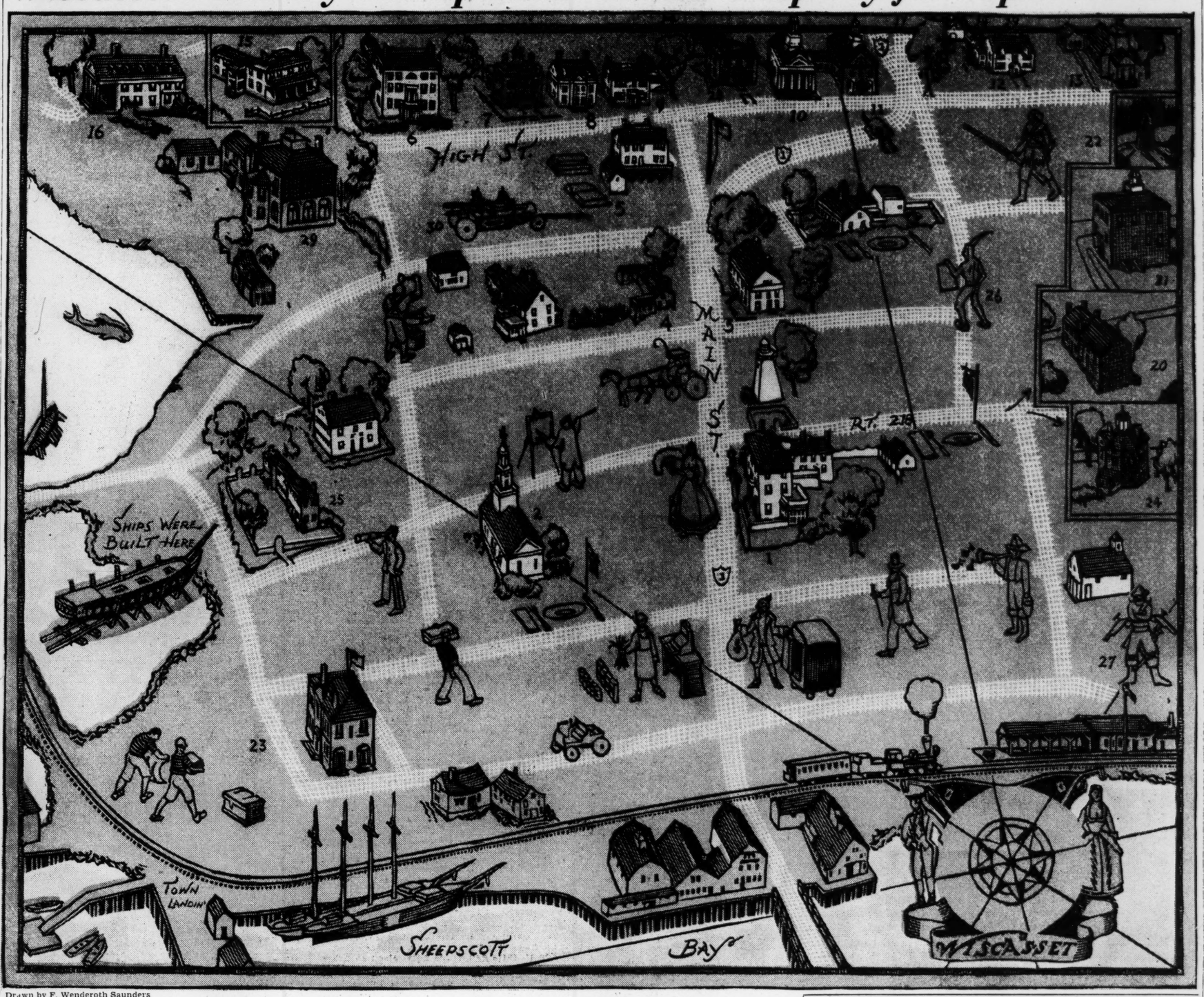
	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	83	New Orleans	78	85
Chicago	73	86	New York	73	89
Denver	62	93	Philadelphia	71	87
Kansas City	68	78	Norfolk	75	80
Los Angeles	63	92	St. Louis	68	78
Miami	79	92	San Francisco	53	69
Minneapolis	68	81	Washington	72	90

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Aug. 10.
B—Maximum, Aug. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 5:30 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 10.4 feet.
Sunday, 6:02 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height 9.2 feet.
Sunday, 6:30 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 10.1 feet.
Monday, 7:06 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:23 p. m., E. D. S. T. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:22 p. m., E. D. S. T., Sunday.

Wiscasset's History and Splendor Public Property for 'Open House'



Drawn by F. Wenderoth Saunders

Old Mansions at Wiscasset Prepare for 'Open House' Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WISCASSET, Maine—Fine mansions of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and a profusion of antiques and family heirlooms will be on display when this ancient seaport observes "Open House Day" on Aug. 14, from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. Hostesses dressed in silks and satins like those popular a century and a half ago will welcome more than a thousand visitors across their thresholds.

In a region where nearly every New England coast town cherishes several ancient bits of architecture Wiscasset is unique, for almost every house in the village is at least a hundred years old. This was caused by unusual circumstances. In the year 1804 this seaport was the most important port of entry north of Portsmouth, N. H. Wiscasset brigs running the blockade of the nineteenth century dictator Napoleon unloaded their cargoes in European ports at enormous profits.

Almost over night "the village," which then had a population of 2,500, became a town of stately residences—many of them with fascinating windowed cupolas and captain's walks which looked down the Sheepscott River. From these vantage points merchant princes of that era could get their first glimpses of returning sails.

Act of 1807

Thomas Jefferson destroyed this prosperity when he signed the Embargo Act of 1807 forbidding American ships to clear for European ports. Houses building were completed and several splendid mansions, among them the Wood-White house, were constructed shortly afterward, but building for the most part soon ceased. After the war of 1812 trade gradually declined, and the population grew less.

A map of Wiscasset published in the year 1857 shows the harbor side lined with wharves projecting into the water, like teeth from a comb. At that date two shipyards were still turning out clipper ships and schooners for the coastwise trade. Of the wharves only two remain and of the shipyards only a few rotting timbers mark the sites of a once thriving industry. Some years ago fire destroyed a block of fine mansions and warehouses that were near the wharves, but despite these ravages Wiscasset, which had such an abundance of architectural construction, today presents an example of Colonial beauty that seems complete in every detail.

On this thirteenth annual Open House Day Wiscasset will open nineteen buildings to visitors who come from nearly every State. Although certain of the houses are open every year, others are opened only every several years. Houses among the latter group are the Cook-Samuels house, the Carlton-Doggett house, the Rice-Andrews house, and the Sortwell Willow Lane Farm.

Other Residences Open

As in past years the two largest houses in the village, the much-photographed Nickels-Sortwell house and its almost identical twin, the Wood-White mansion, and also the Clark-Metcalf residence overlooking the harbor, will be open. Maine's oldest courthouse now in use, the library-original home of the second bank founded in Maine, the three churches, the stone jail, and eight more houses besides those already mentioned, will offer to the visitor a veritable museum.

Hostesses for the event will include: Mrs. Alvin F. Sortwell and Mrs. Marean of Cambridge; Mrs. Grant Rafter and Miss Frances Sortwell of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Emerson Smith, Mrs. Wolcott Andrews, Mrs. William Lienau, Mrs. Alvin Duer, and Miss Judy Chase of New York; Mrs. Samuel Doggett and Mrs. Foster Kellogg of Boston; Mrs. C. W. Leslie of Wellesley Hills; Mrs. Francis W. Saunders of Wayland; Miss Jane Philbrick of Milwaukee, and Miss Ruth Lepper of Norwood.

Hostesses from Wiscasset and neighboring towns will be: Mrs. W. Seaver Warland, Mrs. D. R. Sortwell, Mrs. Richmond White, Miss Helena Bellas, Mrs. Sewall Metcalf, Miss Alice Taylor, Mrs. Joseph Hubbard, Mrs. H. W. Webb, Mrs. Joseph Kennedy, Mrs. Charles Sewall, Mrs. Freeman Southard, Mrs. Carroll T. Berry, Mrs. Nathan Hale, Mrs. Carl Larrabee, Mrs. Charles Sigison, Mrs. Alvin Kierstead, Mrs. D. F. S. Day and Mrs. Roy Marston.

Key to Map

Buildings 1-19 are open to the public on Open House Day.

1. **Nickels-Sortwell House, 1807.**
2. **Methodist Church, 1834 (now Wiscasset Art Center).**
3. **Cook-Marean House, 1795.**
4. **Tucker-Nash-Lienau House, 1784.**
5. **Public Library, 1805.**
6. **Wood-White House, 1811.**
7. **Carlton-Doggett House, 1804.**
8. **Clark-Wood-Chase House, 1852.**
9. **Governor Smith House, 1792.**
10. **First Congregational Church (built to replace an earlier church).**
11. **Lincoln County Courthouse, 1824.**
12. **Hodge-Taylor-Hubbard House, circa 1783.**
13. **Episcopal Church, 1822.**
14. **Rice-Andrews House (oldest house).***
15. **Sheppard-Rafter House, 1830.**
16. **Clark-Metcalf House, 1855.**
17. **Cook-Samuels House, 1828.***
18. **Willow Lane Farm, 1810.***
19. **Old Stone Farm, circa 1840.***
20. **Stone Jail, 1811.**
21. **Wiscasset Academy, 1807.**
22. **Powder House, 1813.**
23. **Post Office (the Old Customs House).**
24. **Scott-Francisco (the Octagon House), 1855.**
25. **Wood (the Pumpkin House), 1807.**
26. **First recorded deeds in the United States.**
27. **Capt. Kidd careened his boat on the shores of the Sheepscott.**
28. **Nickels-Lennox House, 1808.**
29. **Lee-Tucker (Tucker Castle), 1807.**
30. **Ancient Fire Engine, 1803.**

***These houses are on the outskirts of the village.**

Note: First name denotes original owner; last name or names, present owner

Maine Police Aide Suspended

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 10 (AP)—Chief Motor Vehicle Inspector Burtis F. Fowler stood suspended from the State Police Force for eight months today, a penalty imposed by a state police court-martial board which found him guilty on three counts of violating department regulations.

The sentence now must be passed upon by Inspector Fowler's chief, John W. Healy, who is empowered to approve the Board's recommendation or decrease the length of the suspension.

The charges on which the Board found Mr. Fowler guilty were: that he collected, in behalf of Republican Gov. Lewis O. Barrows' gubernatorial campaign five years ago, a $500 "contribution" from a Somerville, Mass., trucking concern; that he operated, contrary to State Police rules, a gasoline filling station at Augusta State Airport, and that he interfered with the investigation duties of a fellow State Police officer.

G. O. P. Leaders Nurture Hope For McMasters' Elimination

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Republican leaders still maintain hope that William H. McMasters, National Pensions Party candidate for Governor, will be eliminated as a potential threat to the re-election chances of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Today, it was learned, Miss Elizabeth McArthy, handwriting expert employed by the G. O. P. State Committee, told her employers she had found names of "at least 20 dead persons" on Mr. McMasters' nomination papers.

It is believed no attempt will be made to summon 40,000 witnesses in an effort to prove 40,000 of the 92,739 signatures on the McMasters' nomination papers are fraudulent, because time is short and the task would be too big. The protest case against the pensions advocate must be completed by next Friday. The McMasters case will be heard on Tuesday.

Testimony of handwriting experts who have been examining the papers for a week will be relied upon in the attempt to prove that McMasters did not file at least 52,977 valid signatures, as required of independent major office candidates.

Privately it is understood that Republican leaders hope to throw out the McMasters papers on the ground of fraud. To prove, even by handwriting experts, that 40,000 signatures are invalid constitutes an enormous task.

Some Republican leaders believe that if the fraud charge can be proved even on a few signatures the McMasters papers can be rejected. They feel confident that such a decision by the Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission would be upheld by the Supreme Judicial Court, to which Mr. McMasters undoubtedly would appeal.

While both sides are waiting for the Tuesday hearing, politicians are discussing the effect of the McMasters candidacy upon the November election.

Some observers believe or contend that Mr. McMasters is not such a threat to the Saltonstall candidacy as he is to the victory chances of the Democratic nominee, expected to be Paul A. Dever, Attorney General.

These spokesmen argue that Pension advocates now insist that they have been "double-crossed" by Governor Saltonstall through his failure to boost old age assistance benefits. The pensioners aver that the Republicans and the Governor promised higher benefits at the time Mr. McMasters deserted his Pensions candidacy in 1938 to support Mr. Saltonstall.

A close reading of the Republican platform and Governor Saltonstall's remarks, however, shows that the Governor promised as liberal benefits as State finances would allow. The Republicans say the financial situation will not permit higher benefits.

Regardless of this contention, some observers believe many pension backers would vote for the Democratic nominee, rather than Mr. Saltonstall, if Mr. McMasters is eliminated from the November ballot. Therefore, these debaters hold to the theory that Mr. McMasters might aid the Republican cause if he stayed on the ballot.

Others vehemently argue that most of the McMasters votes would go to Mr. Saltonstall if the Pensions candidate were eliminated by substantial proof of fraud on his nomination papers.

Candidate's Language

If linguistic ability is a major political asset, one of the candidates for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer, Joseph W. Doherty, of Brookline, is out ahead for he can address audiences in five different languages.

He speaks French, Spanish, Portuguese and Greek as well as English.—**Edgar M. Mills.**

Cambridge Bans Visitors At Lincoln Water Basin

Visitors will be barred from the Cambridge water basin at Lincoln and no pictures will be allowed in the future, former Mayor Timothy W. Good, Superintendent of the Cambridge Water Works, declared today.

Mr. Good explained that the precautions were similar to other efforts to prevent sagotage.

N. E. Shippers Still Waiting For War Boom

First four months of 1940 show gain in Boston exports but few ships are now arriving.

Although Boston shipping men and waterfront observers eagerly watch for a share of the much-heralded "boom" in commerce that was looked for as a result of war demands, comparatively little has developed as the war nears the end of its first year.

Memories of the first World War stirred shipping men last Fall to the belief that Boston would find itself shipping out tremendous quantities of war supplies, but when President Roosevelt's neutrality proclamations barred American ships from Europe's combat zones, the opinion began to weaken. New York business flourished, to be sure, lending new hope to Boston shipping men of possible sharing in the profitable, if temporary, boom.

Boston commerce received some impetus, with exports for the first four months of 1940 gaining more than $3,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1939. Clearance and sailing of ships are included in the information that the Customs consider secret, the censorship making it impossible to definitely follow outward ship movements.

But "mass statistics" are looked upon by the Government as harmless, so they allow it to be known that the value of exports from Boston from Jan. 1 to April 30 of this year mounted to $9,201,837, compared with $5,984,485 for the similar period in 1939—a period when there was no war.

One of Two Explanations

But if ships are to go out, they must first come in. And comparisons show that the port of Boston is getting substantially fewer vessels from foreign ports than before the start of the war. Therefore, the gain in exports appears to be due to one of two reasons. First, prices may have advanced on certain goods, which would lift the valuation of 1940 exports over those of 1939. Second, the ships that did sail out could easily carry larger portions of freight from this port than they did in normal times, and it is a well-known fact that Boston's export trade is of small proportions.

Arrivals of steamers at Boston from foreign ports—including Canada—for the first seven months of 1940 amounted to 806, compared with 1,011 for the same period of 1939. Even with the gain in Britain's shipping strength, resulting from the German invasion of Poland, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, The Netherlands, and France, the number of vessels coming to Boston is noticeably smaller. Invasion of these countries made available many ships to Great Britain, adding about 10,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping, or more than twice as much tonnage as Germany claims to have sunk. In a recent announcement the German High Command claimed 4,986,860 tons sunk, a figure that Great Britain challenged as a four-to-one exaggeration.

Steady Decline

Customs figures of steamer arrivals at Boston for the last six months of 1939 (the war started with September) and comparisons for 1938 show a steady decline each month, starting with September. The previous two months showed substantial gains, as the shipping situation gained momentum before the war actually got under way. The figures:

Month	1938	1939
July	156	172
August	154	176
September	134	120
October	113	110
November	130	126
December	138	127

In the first seven months of 1940, compared with the same time in 1939, the war months showed even more serious declines from the non-war comparative months. The figures:

Month	1939	1940
January	127	117
February	120	117
March	130	110
April	141	105
May	158	116
June	163	132
July	172	129

L. U. S.

Fishing Fleet Sale Is Not Expected To Cut Boston Supply

With delivery to the United States Government today of the last of the 12 trawlers purchased recently from three Boston fishing companies, this city—largest fishing port in the country—will have a 20 per cent smaller trawler fleet to supply the tables of America with deep sea delicacies.

Yet, housewives are assured by fish authorities that there will be no shortage of fish, nor any sharp increase in prices. Executives of the big companies are confident that the catches of fish for fresh and quick-freezing uses, will be sufficient to meet all demands. Only recently the entire fleet of trawlers was tied up 14 weeks, yet the retail price of fish was only slightly higher than normal.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Brother Orchid," with Edward G. Robinson. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Outside Three-mile Limit. 2, 5:15, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"Alias the Deacon." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Private Affairs," featuring Roland Young and Nancy Kelly. 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

Fenway—
"Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10:05. Also "Girl From Avenue A," featuring Jane Withers. 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"The Ramparts We Watch." 10:43 a. m., 1:31, 4:19, 7:07, 9:55. Also "Slightly Tempted," with Hugh Herbert. 9:35 a. m., 12:23, 3:11, 5:59, 8:47.

Metropolitan—
"My Love Came Back," featuring Olivia De Havilland, Jeffrey Lynn, and Eddie Albert. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Pier 13," with Lloyd Nolan and Lyn Bari. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Golden Gloves." 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Pride and Prejudice," starring Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. Also "We Who Are Young," with Lana Turner and John Shelton. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Paramount—
"Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also Jane Withers in "Girl from Avenue A." 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
Walt Disney Revue. 10:20 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 7:45, 10:50. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now," with Constance Cummings and Dennis O'Keefe. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25. Also "Snow White." 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30.

State—
"Pride and Prejudice," starring Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. Also "We Who Are Young," with Lana Turner and John Shelton. 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Scollay—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Golden Gloves," with Richard Denning. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Dangerous Dollars," "Action on Ice," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
March of Time's view of the Dutch East Indies; Chopin's Valse Brillante; Hollywood Stunt Act; Cruise to Haiti; All Girl Revue; Disney cartoon. Also latest newsreels.

Trans-Lux—
"The Last Alarm." 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10. Also "The Informer," with Victor McLaglen. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Tremont—
Deanna Durbin in "First Love." Also "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," featuring Jean Arthur and James Stewart. Tomorrow: "A Star Is Born," with Frederic March. Also "Our Town," with Patricia Craven, Martha Scott and Fay Bainter. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Tom Brown's Schooldays," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 2:40, 5:40, 8:45. Also "Untamed," featuring Ray Milland and Patricia Morison. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:15.

University—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart. 2:55, 6:15, 9:45. Also "Forty Little Mothers," with Eddie Cantor. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Radio—Page 10

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Greek Art by Dr. Hanfmann at 3:30.

Choice Bronze By Despiau Museum Treat

In marked contrast to the ancient Chinese vessel just withdrawn to the regular galleries, this week's special summer exhibit at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, is a bronze of modern European origin. It is a head entitled "Americaine sans Oreilles" by the French sculptor, Charles Despiau, who is noted for his sensitive studies of the human face.

"When I begin to analyze a head," he has said, "my aim above everything else is to discover the essential rhythm of it, to master the relations of its various parts and to tie up the one to the other by true transitions. I force myself not to describe such or such a picturesque detail, or such a state of mind, but to realize the harmony between the sculptural elements which I exalt. I seek in my busts to attain a profound resemblance. For me they begin to live: I believe in the end I can hear their voices."

Born in 1874 at Mont-de-Marsan, the son of a plasterer, he studied at the Ecole des Arts Decoratifs and at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. Receiving little recognition for his early work he supported himself by coloring post cards. In 1902 he exhibited at the National Salon. A year later he attracted the attention of Rodin and became for a time his assistant. Where Rodin, however, caught at the fleeting moment of activity, Despiau centered his attention on the moment of repose.

Isolated Continent

Australia is the only completely isolated continent.

French Sculpture

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

At Boston Museum

"Americaine sans Oreilles" comprises No. 4 in the art museum's summer exhibits lasting for one week each—this one Aug. 10 to Aug. 17. This striking bronze head is by the contemporary artist, Charles Despiau

Rhode Island Pushes Food Stamp Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 10 —Food Stamp Plan officials here moved today to bring all persons eligible within the scope of the program in order that not only they but the farmers of the State might benefit from its advantages.

Of the total of 37,366 persons in this city eligible to participate in the program, only 26,121 or 61 per cent took advantage during July of this program.

All householders living in Providence who are working on the WPA or who are receiving any form of public assistance from the city of State are eligible to participate in the plan.

Robert N. Foote, local representative of the program, said local farmers are assured of a market for their products in Providence by new and continued designation of seasonal fruits and vegetables, which together with nationally designated surplus foods, will be available until Sept. 1.

Fresh apples, pears, peaches, beans, corn, cabbage, and celery are among the fruits and vegetables which are given for the free blue stamps during the present period. Fifty cents' worth of free blue stamps are given with every dollar's worth of the orange stamps purchased, according to the plan.

New England, South Warned To Co-operate in Production

Co-operation between industrial New England and the agricultural South is essential if the country is to stave off disastrous competition resulting from the war abroad.

This is the opinion of A. W. Manchester, Agricultural Adjustment Administration official, who last night asserted that growing nationalism abroad may force the South out of part of its present cotton growing into farming activities now concentrated in other regions and into industrial competition with New England.

"The chances are against the South, or any of our export-producing areas, being able to retain a dependable and profitable European market," he said in a statement. "In this case, New England will have to play an important part in promoting national adjustment while these export areas make partial transition to industry and new agricultural production.

"The South and other export sections have obviously no choice in the matter and New England's alternative to co-operation would be to face disorganized American markets and eventual cut-throat competition. For New England to join with the rest of the country in reasonable measures for the protection of all is nothing but common sense."

"Perhaps the hardest costs for the American people to bear today —those which may test whether we are going to survive as a democratic nation—are going to be those which involve sharing our fields of business, or curtailing by ourselves economic advantages we have possessed as individuals or groups."

He said "growing nationalism abroad" had forced cotton producers to reduce their crop land from 40,000,000 acres to 26,000,000.

Dever Addresses Party's Youth

Massachusetts' economic situation would be in a "deplorable" state if it were not for the "millions of dollars" the Federal Government has poured into the Commonwealth during the past two years, Attorney Paul A. Dever declared today.

Mr. Dever, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, speaking at the annual convention of the Young Democrats of Massachusetts, said:

"These funds, a great part of which have been devoted to defense purposes in our mills and factories, have been mainly responsible for whatever assistance in the form of employment our youth has received during the past two years."

"And what has the Republican Administration of our State been doing during this period?" he asked. "Absolutely nothing."

"In fact," he added, "not only have these Republican leaders failed dismally to do anything constructive for our youth but they have gone to the extreme of deliberately closing numerous State Employment Offices which had been located in strategic points for the convenience of those who wished to apply for work."

The Attorney General asserted that the "real reason for the apathy of the present Administration toward the problems of youth lies in the concept of government that every Republican Administration has embraced."

"There is no question, as we examine the record of this Administration during the past two years," he added, "that the emphasis in State Government has been placed on placating the huge financial interests of this Commonwealth at the expense of the general welfare of the vast mass of our population."

Yarnell Favors Destroyer Move

Rear Admiral H. E. Yarnell, U. S. Navy, retired, in a statement released by Mayo A. Stattuck, Executive Vice-Chairman for New England of the Committee to Defend America, advocates the turning over of old destroyers "and other necessary types of vessels" to Great Britain and the repeal of the Neutrality Act, in order that "the right to send United States ships to British ports may again be asserted."

"The question has arisen," he says, "whether our Government should turn over to Great Britain a number of old destroyers, a type of vessel of which there is dire need in convoy and anti-submarine operations. It is obvious that Great Britain is fighting a desperate battle in which our own future is gravely involved. If Britain wins, we will be saved billions of dollars of armament, and freedom and the democratic form of Government will survive"

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Lima, Peru—6:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club program for American Listeners. OAK-4R, 15.15meg., 19.8m.

Budapest—7:35 p. m.—"Fragments From Operettas." HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.88m.

London—9:15 p. m.—The Week's Program. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Light Music. JLS2, 17.84meg., 16.8m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Selections From Operas. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.

Berlin—10:20 p. m.—"Friendly Quarrellers." DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.

Rome 11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15m., 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert by the Orquesta Progresista, TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

For Sunday, Aug. 11

Guatemala—4:30 p. m.—Concert by the First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Guatemala—5:15 p. m.—Popular Music with Marimba "Palma de Oro." TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—"Nordmark" Orchestra. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.

Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Musical Program. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.88m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks": London Commentary. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Guatemala—9:00 p. m.—Orchestra of Maestro Jose Molina Pinillos. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—"Mental Traits of the Japanese and the Americans," talk in English. JLS2, 17.84meg., 16.8m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Lord Haw Haw." DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Opera: Band Concert; Light Music. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-reel for North American listeners. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—"The Exquisite Hour." TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Massachusetts 1940 Population Trend

By a Staff Artist

Massachusetts communities which lost population during the past decade, according to preliminary reports of the Federal Government's 1940 census, are in black. A key to the areas is given below:

1. Boston area. Includes Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Revere, Somerville, and Winthrop.

2. Worcester area. Includes Millbury and West Boylston.

3. Springfield area. Includes Chicopee, Holyoke, Westfield, Easthampton, and Ludlow.

4. Southwestern area. Includes Great Barrington, Egremont, Tolland, and other towns.

5. Chesterfield. Only community in Massachusetts which did not vary its total population during the past 10 years.

6. Western area. Includes Hadley, Williamsburg, New Salem, Gill, Goshen, and other communities.

7. Pittsfield area. Includes Adams, Dalton, Hancock, and other communities.

8. Haverhill area. Includes Amesbury, Merrimac, Newburyport, and other communities.

9. Cape Ann area. Includes Gloucester, Rockport, Essex, Hamilton, and Manchester.

10. Brockton area. Includes Abington, Avon, Holbrook, and Easton.

11. New Bedford area. Includes Freetown.

How Bay State Communities Have Changed

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	**U. S. Marine Band**	Eastern Grass Court	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Goldie White Presents..
3:15	**U. S. Marine Band**	Tennis Championships.	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Dodgers baseball game	"Console Capers"
3:30	News; Old Vienna:	National Music Camp	"Golden Melodies":	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	"Melody Mart"
3:45	The Four Clubmen	Band	string ensemble	Dodgers baseball game	"Melody Mart"
4:00	"Bull Session"; college debate	Eastern Grass Court Tennis Championships	**Library of Congress Chamber Concert featuring the Budapest String Quartet**	Boston Bees - Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	Lorraine Burton, songs. "Consolairs"
4:15	Piano and organ	Club Matinee: variety		Boston Bees - Brooklyn	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Buffalo Presents".	Club Matinee: variety		Dodgers baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:45					
5:00	"Buffalo Presents"	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Sport program	Sport program	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	So. American Way	Charles M. Hayes, talk.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball Scores
6:00	News; Comment	News; Dinner Dance	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs.	Dinner Dance; Weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Harpsichord soloist	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	Sports; Music	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	**The World Today.**		Better Business Drama.	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	**'People's Platform': informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	Betty Barrett, songs.	Concert Orchestra	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15		"Message of Israel"	**European news**	George Sterney's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Master Works of	Val Ernie's Orchestra.	Bob Hannon, baritone	"Serenade"; recordings.	"Let's Dance"
7:45	Music"	Val Ernie's Orchestra.	**H. V. Kaltenborn**	"Serenade"; recordings	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Sky Blazers";	**Radio Guild Drama:**	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Variety program
8:15	dramatization	**"Evening Call"**	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	Hawaiian music	Variety program
8:30	"The Human Adventure"; war news	"Marriage Club"; Haven MacQuarrie, conductor.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	"Nobody's Children"; orphans' histories	Sport program Russian Choir
8:45					
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	Gordon Jenkins' Music	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Gordon Jenkins' Music	Henry Burr; Hoosier	News Service	
9:30	Orchestra; soloists	**Grant Park Concert: Women's Symphony Or.**	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's Orchestra	**WOR Operatic Pop Concert; Charles Carlile,**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	**"Saturday Night**				
10:00	Serenade"	European news	"Station E-Z-R-A":	**tenor; Jean Merrill, soprano; chorus; orch.**	News Service
10:15	Public Affairs	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	comedy sketch		Vic Berton's Orchestra.
10:30	**News of the War**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	"Saturday Night in Elwood"; Quinn Ryan	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
10:45	Music; Weather	"Melody in the Night"	Sen. Lundeen, Minnesota		Danny Gool's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	Harry James' Orchestra	Weather Service	Les Hite's Orchestra	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:30	Midnight Swing	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Club	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m 6	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Press News; "Organ	War news; Music	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	
8:15	Reveille"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone Recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle'	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	**News of Europe**	News roundup	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recordings	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:15	Piano soloist	"Coast to Coast on a	Four Showmen; Quartet	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recordings	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:30	Richard Maxwell,	Bus"; children's pro-	"Sunday Drivers"; so-		"Hit Parade of Tomor-
9:45	songs	gram	loists; orchestra		row"
10:00	Church of the Air	"Melodic Moods"; salon	Uncle Bob; children's	"Melody Market"	"Opera Gems"
10:15	Church of the Air	orchestra	program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; Negro	"Tom Terriss"	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	male quartet	The Ross Sisters	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:00	News; Music	News; Studio Party	Morning Service from	Church Service	Religious Service
11:15	Harpsichord soloist.	Studio Party; Weather	Cathedral Church of	Tremont Temple Baptist	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Major Bowes Family	Network program	St. Paul; Rev. Edward	Church Service	Manner"
11:45	Major Bowes Family	Moylan Sisters, songs	T. Sullivan, speaker	Tremont Temple Service.	Radio Review
12:00	News; weather	**Music Hall: Henrietta**	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15	Piano soloist	**Schumann, pianist; Rosemarie Brancato, soprano; orchestra**	"FM Information Box"	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30	Salt Lake City		**"Wings Over America"; talk; drama**	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45	Tabernacle Choir			Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00	Piano soloist	Network speakers	Religious program	News Service	"Around the Town"
1:15	Program Previews;	Vass Family, songs	Religious program	McFarland Twins	"Around the Town"
1:30	"March of Games"	News Service	**Talk from London**	Wildlife program	"Around the Town"
1:45	"March of Games"	Al and Lee Reiser	"Silver Strings"	"Azure," music	"Around the Town"
2:00	Joey Kearns' Orch.	"Treasure Trails of	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:15	Joey Kearns' Orch.	Song"	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:30	News;	"Tapestry Musicale";	**University of Chicago**	Concert Orchestra	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:45	Cruise"; songs	"Tapestry Musicale"	**Round Table**	Concert Orchestra	Joseph Tall's Hour
3:00	**Columbia Broadcasting Symphony**	Vicente Gomez, guitar;	Charles Holland, tenor;	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15		Foreign Policy Associat'n	Charles Dant's Orch.	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	**Orchestra; Howard**	**National Music Camp**	Yvette, songs	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	**Barlow, conductor;**	**Orchestra**	**H. V. Kaltenborn**	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	**Wm. Fineshriber, commentator**	Sunday Vespers	**Chautauqua Symphony Orchestra Concert**	El Paseo Troubadours	"Strings and Things"; orchestra
4:15		Sunday Vespers		El Paseo Troubadours	
4:30	**"Invitation to Learning"**	News; Basin Street	**Chautauqua Symphony Orchestra Concert**	"Haven of Rest"; maritime hymns and songs	Maple Hill Ranch Boys.
4:45		Chamber Music Society			Maple Hill Ranch Boys.
5:00	Vesper prgrm from	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	"The World Is Yours";	Bob Chester's Orchestra.	"Melodic Moods"
5:15	N. Y. World's Fair	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	dramatization	Bob Chester's Orchestra.	"Melodic Moods"
5:30	"Master Works of	Voice of Hawaii	Horace Heidt's Orch.	1940 All-American Soap	Irish Minstrels
5:45	Music"	News Service	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Box Derby Finals	Naval Reserve speaker.
6:00	"Fun in Print";	Religious program	"Spreading New England's Fame"	"Tropical Serenade";	News; Baseball Scores
6:15	literary quiz	Religious program		Don Arres, tenor; orch.	Bernhard Levitow's Or.
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band"; quiz	News Service	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Religious program
6:45	with Gene Autry.	program	Baseball News	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Religious program
7:00	**News of the World**	**News from Europe**	**News from Europe**	Ramona; Tune Twisters;	"Sweet Music"
7:15	**News of the World**	**News from Europe**	**News from Europe**	popular orchestra	"Sweet Music"
7:30	**"The Adventures of Ellery Queen"**	World's Fair Band	Bandstand; Michael	News Service	"Week-End Jamboree"
7:45		World's Fair Band	Page's Orchestra	Wythe Williams, news	"Week-End Jamboree"
8:00	**Columbia Workshop: drama**	**Sunday Night Concert: Summer Symphony Orchestra conducted by Erich Leinsdorf**	"The Bishop and the Gargoyle"; drama	**American Forum: Reps. Doughton and Treadway on "Financing National Defense"**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:15	"Crime Doctor";		**"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch**		"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:30	drama; News				
8:45					
9:00	**Summer Hour: Jessica Dragonette; James Newell; Linton Wells; orch.**	Wythe Williams, news.	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		"The Parker Family";		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
9:30		Irene Rich, Sketch.	American Album of Familiar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Aniwa Boys
9:45		"Sports Newsreel"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	The Coral Islanders
10:00	Sports; News	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	**News; WGN Symphonic**	Arizona Rangers
10:15	Weather; Music	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	**Hour; Marion Claire,**	Arizona Rangers
10:30	**Grant Park Concert**	"Good Will Hour"; John	Human Nature in Action	**soprano; Henry Weber's**	News Service
10:45	**Grant Park Concert**	J. Anthony, director	"Voice Beside You"	**Orchestra; male chorus**	Army Recruiting progr'm
11:00	Headlines, Bylines	News; Talk; Weather	News Service	Mark Russell's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
11:15	Al Kavelin's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:30	Dedication program	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	fr'm Portland, Ore.	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra	Joe Venuti's Orchestra.	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch.	News Service	Request program with
11:15	"Martha Webster".	Clark Dennis, songs.	"Road of Life"; sketch.	"Singing Strings"	John Kiley
11:30	"Big Sister"; play.	"The Wive Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	News; Noonday Review.	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; drama	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Italian string music	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Georgia Mae, songs.	"Musical Roundup"	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	"The Johnson Family"	"Sweet Music"
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Macdonald's Notebook"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Speech School
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Hymns of all Churches"	News Reporter	"Curtain Time"; drama,
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Yesterday's Headlines"	mixed quartet; organ
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	Sport program	Gypsy Orchestra
2:45	"My Son and I"	U. S. Navy Band	"Light of the World"	"The Cheer Up Gang"	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Sport program	"Dreamer of Songs"
3:15	The Soloists	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	"March of Childhood"	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Travel America"	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Hits and Encores"	"Console Capers"
4:00	**Lecture Hall**	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Dave Dennis's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Dave Dennis's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Swing Unlimited".	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	El Paseo Troubadours	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub".	Club Matinee; News.	"Young Widder Brown"	"Muse and Music"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time".	Malcolm Claire, stories.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	**Scattergood Baines.**	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C Hill	News; sport comment.	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	**The World Today.**	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15	Joey Kearns's Orch.	James Brennan, talk	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	**Burns and Allen; Artie Shaw's Orchestra**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Let's Dance"
7:45	serial drama		Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons"; sk.
8:00	"Yankee Swapper".	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	**"James Melton; Francia White; orchestra**	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15	Music Quiz	interviews		program	"Waltz Time"
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	Washington Merry-Go-	**Symphonic Orchestra; A. Wallenstein, conductor**	"Who Are You?";	Sport program
8:45	Shelton; War news	Round		Toronto Symphony Band	Studio program
9:00	"Forecast"; Alan	"The Green Hornet";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Mystery Hall"; dra-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**Mowbray; E. E.**	mystery drama	program	matic program	cal Album"
9:30	**Horton in "Leave**	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	**Goldman Band Concert.**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	**It to Jeeves"; or.**	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Bob Strong's Orchestra	**Goldman Band Concert.**	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Frontline Headlines"	Lullaby Lady; Conti-	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Tropical Moods"	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:30	**News of the War**	U. S. Army Program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Yesterdays"; Harold	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
10:45	Music; Weather	Mastersingers	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Stokes' Orchestra	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	"Housing and Defense"	The Argentines
11:30	"Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Club"	"Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

Lakeport Due To Launch Its 'Ship of Parts'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKEPORT, N. H., Aug. 10 — Tomorrow will be a gala day in this lake shore town because the Winnepesaukee excursion steamer Mt. Washington II, is to slip down the ways into the water, marking the completion of one of the most unique boat building feats ever attempted in New England.

Four months ago the vessel, which will replace the Mt. Washington destroyed by fire last winter, was locked in the ice of Lake Champlain at Burlington where it had served summer excurionists as the Chateaugay since 1888. Built at a cost of $160,000, the ship was purchased last February by Capt. Leander Lavalle of Laconia for $20,000.

Under the direction of a naval architect the 275-ton Chateaugay was placed in drydock and cut into 21 pieces which were put aboard flat cars and carried over the Green Mountains to Lake Winnepesaukee—about 300 miles.

Work of reassembling these pieces and the installation of new equipment, including two 750 horsepower engines, has stimulated much interest in this resort town. Summer visitors and permanent town folk take great pride in this display of Yankee ingenuity.

Miss Dorothy Irwin, a University of New Hampshire freshman, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Irwin of Laconia and Boston, has been selected to christen the S. S. Washington II. She will be attended by a court of 42 girls selected in contests in the 42 cities and towns surrounding Lake Winnepesaukee.

Textile Boom In R. I. Taxes Labor Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 10— With the majority of textile mills in the Blackstone Valley working at top speed and an ever-growing list of industrial plants seeking to establish in the district, the State is threatened with a serious shortage of textile workers, it was learned today.

The hundreds of families which have moved here from Maine, New Hampshire, and New York State within the past few months, are said to be meeting the present demand but as the orders for the War Department increases and French companies begin operations, mill officials feel that when the peak of business is reached in the fall that there will be a scarcity of workers.

In the majority of the Federal employment offices in the district textile workers are placed within a short time after they register and in many instances there are lists of jobs for skilled workers.

Pawtucket is faced with a housing shortage as the result of the influx of new residents. To cope with the situation scores of low-priced houses are being erected and at least 15 of these one-family dwellings are expected to be ready for occupancy by October.

The Onyx Textile Corporation of New York City, which has operated rayon manufacturing plants in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, has been added to the list of industrial firms which are to locate in Pawtucket.

Philip M. Hak, counsel for the concern, said the company had leased upward of 30,000 feet of floor space from the Crescent Corporation in part of the Royal Weaving Company plant, and expects to start operations within two months.

Between 50 and 75 operatives will be employed at the outset and this number will be increased each month, it was explained. Installation of 200 looms in the new location will be undertaken in the immediate future, Mr. Hak said.

The availability of skilled help and suitable floor space was the prime factor in influencing the company, headed by Nathan Drachman of New York and New Jersey, to locate here, Mr. Hak said.

It is understood that all of the firm's machinery and equipment will be set up in Pawtucket, but its present sales offices in New York will be retained.

NYA to Co-operate In Defense Plans

State commissions of educators who will extend and revise student work projects of the National Youth Administration in accordance with the national defense program will be set up within the next few weeks, John L. Donovan, State NYA Administrator, said yesterday.

Mr. Donovan made the announcement shortly before he left for Washington to attend the three-day conference of NYA officials, teachers and principals which began today.

He was accompanied by A. Russell Mack, supervisor of secondary schools for the State Department of Education, and Mayor M. Magoon, headmaster of Framingham High School and Massachusetts representative of the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

Plans for the establishment of the State Commissions will be discussed at the conference and a program drawn in line with the expressed desire of educators to make all school activities contribute to the national defense needs, Mr. Donovan said.

Canada's Cheese

Under an agreement between the Governments of Canada and the United Kingdom, the British Ministry of Food will purchase up to 78,400,000 pounds of Canadian cheese produced during the season ending Nov. 30, 1940. The prices fixed in the agreement range from 13 cents a pound for third grade cheese to 14 cents for first grade. Aggregate production of cheese in Canada during the last calendar year totaled 122,000,000 pounds, of which 81,000,000 pounds were sold in the British market.

Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

wife, Anne, also were waiting at the Administration Building.

The President then saw the submarines Grayling, Grenadier, and Marlin on the ways, and the submersibles Triton and Trout nearing completion in the fitting-out docks. The only commissioned submarine still in the Yard was the Sailfish, formerly the Squalus.

Eight more submarines have been authorized for building in the Portsmouth Yard, but these are still in blueprint stages.

After this brief visit, the President was piped aboard the White House yacht Potomac at 9:40 a. m., where he was greeted by Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, already on board.

Accompanied by Secretary Knox, Senator Walsh, and Mr. and Mrs. John Roosevelt, the President set sail, on a beautiful, clear New England day for Nahant and a first glimpse of his new grandson, Haven.

This afternoon he was scheduled to visit the Navy Yard at Charlestown, the Army's Arsenal at Watertown, where antiaircraft weapons are the chief item of production.

Tomorrow he will spend on the Potomac, resting and cruising down Massachusetts Bay. Monday morning he is to put in at Newport, R. I., for a visit to the Naval Training Station and the new Quonset Point Navy Air Base.

He is due back in Washington Tuesday morning.

New Paper Cause Of Complaints

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 9 (AP) —J. J. McGuire, head of the field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said today that his staff was investigating a complaint concerning the distribution of a newspaper, Free America, in Fairfield County.

It was reported that the first complaint was received by Chief Raymond Beckwith of Trumbull who turned it over to Lieut. Leo F. Carroll of the Ridgefield State Police barracks.

The newspaper contained stories written in English and editorials in German, and was distributed during the night, residents said.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:00	WRUL	6.04mc
For Monday, Aug. 12		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Aug. 12

1:30 p. m.—WOPL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music
7:00 p. m.—The Christian Science Monitor Views the News
7:30 p. m.—Youth Round Table.
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakia Music.

Sheraton Shop
777 Boylston Street, Boston
August Furniture Sale
Now in Progress
ENTIRE STOCK FURNITURE, BEDDING, LAMPS, RUGS
Greatly Reduced Prices
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All Day Saturday

Filene's
COME ON IN AND SEE OUR NEW
HI-SCHOOL SHOP
480 Greater Boston high school girls answered our Fashion Quiz, told what they loved, their pet hates, favorite colors, styles, fabrics, etc. The result is this grand new shop—ready to fit you from head-top to toe

Boats Built On Mold Hit Traditions

The building of a boat is attended by ancient tradition but in Marblehead a young man is quietly but effectively knocking these traditions into a cocked hat. He builds boats on molds!

His name is W. Burdette Wilkins and until about four years ago a boat to him was something to sail —but not to build. Building a boat, as he had observed it, was a complicated and lengthy process. Too long, he thought, and he wondered why something had not been done about it.

He called himself a developing engineer and he recently had done some work with plywood in the way of designing toys. One of the things you can do with plywood is bend it and glue it into almost any shape. That gave him the beginning of an idea.

Why Not Use Mold?

Why, he reasoned, wouldn't it be possible to build boats out of some kind of strong plywood by shaping it and hardening it on a mold? He found on talking to several builders that there were several answers to that question and most of them were: "It can't be done."

Plywood had been used before in boatbuilding, but it was handled much the same as heavier wood by "planking" it on a form.

Mr. Wilkins said that perhaps he didn't know boats, but he did know materials, and what he could do with them. As a result, he began to experiment. A prominent boatbuilding yard in Marblehead saw the possibilities in what he was doing and induced him to join forces in developing his project.

The first step in building a boat of laminated wood—which is the name of the process—is the construction of a wooden mold.

Plywood on Mold

The mold is built in the exact shape of the craft to be manufactured. It can, of course, be used to make an endless number of boats. Heavy paper is tacked first over the mold. On top of this the plywood, which has been cut to shape, is placed and glued down with phenolic resin. A second layer of plywood is glued on top of the first giving additional strength and preventing seams on the finished product.

When the glue is dry the shell of the boat may be stripped off the mold, the paper between the mold and the shell preventing adhesion.

Until last winter the length of time required varied according to the weather. It was possible in any event to make an 18-foot boat days faster than by the old way of planking and joining. However, it sometimes required several days for the glue to set so that the shell could be stripped from the mold.

However, a new process is now being used to dry the glue so that an 18-foot boat can be stripped off in a half hour.

High-Pressure Steam

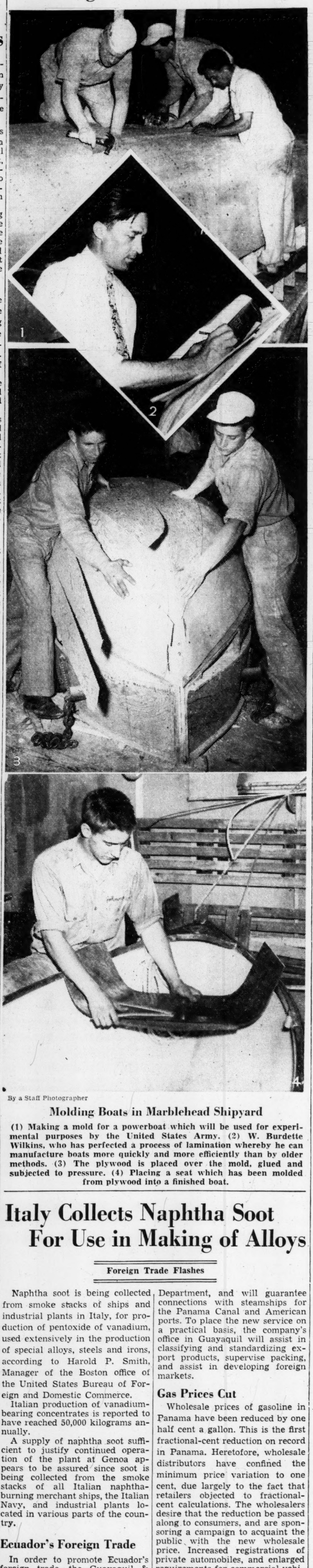
A large canvas bag that looks something like a deflated blimp is placed over the mold. Steam under extremely high pressure is forced into it. The glue and plywood are welded securely in a few minutes.

This process of quick drying is of especial importance because by its use the rate of construction is speeded and the cost of manufacture is reduced.

Mr. Wilkins can make boats that cost from one half to one third as much as similar boats of the same quality. Further, he says his boats are stronger, more durable, and a great deal lighter.

The speed of manufacture has especial advantages for the manufacture of craft for military purposes. Mr. Wilkins is at present constructing a large power boat for the United States Army, built entirely by his process, for experimental purposes. He also has manufectured several pontoons for the Army which have the advantage of being lighter and having one end slightly curved so they can be steered when transporting troops.

Building Boats—Modern Style



By a Staff Photographer

Molding Boats in Marblehead Shipyard

(1) Making a mold for a powerboat which will be used for experimental purposes by the United States Army. (2) W. Burdette Wilkins, who has perfected a process of lamination whereby he can manufacture boats more quickly and more efficiently than by older methods. (3) The plywood is placed over the mold, glued and subjected to pressure. (4) Placing a seat which has been molded from plywood into a finished boat.

Small Yards Seek Orders To Build Fishing Vessels

Log of the Port of Boston

Despite the top speed with which many shipyards are working, both for merchant ships under the Federal Maritime Commission's program, and naval vessels that are being rushed for national defense, there apparently are many small yards that are not too busy to look for additional work. At any rate, Boston fish vessel owners have received plentiful requests for orders from builders who are located in the West and the South and on the Great Lakes, since announcement was made of the sale of 12 big trawlers to the Navy.

Because shipyards capable of building steel vessels are generally considered too busy to take on new work for delivery within reasonable periods, Fish Pier authorities forecast that a return to wooden vessels would follow depletion of the fleet, and they note that no difficulty would be encountered in construction because of the number of small yards available. One wooden trawler is already in service, the St. George, built at Rockland, Maine, and put into service a few months ago. This vessel is fitted with all modern safety devices and equipment that steel craft offer.

United Fruit Additions

Plans and specifications are being prepared by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., for construction of several vessels for the United Fruit Company, it is reported. The proposed vessels are said to be of 9,700 deadweight tons, and 460 feet long. It is expected that bids will be asked through the United States Maritime Commission.

Passenger to Freight

After serving about 11 years with the passenger department of the Furness Bermuda Line, at 10 State St., until the war resulted in the closing of that service, Walter Stephen Mitchell, is trying the freight end of the business with Furness, Withy & Co., also at 10 State Street. He fills the place on the staff that Johan R. Wierdsma held before he resigned.

Around the World

With the launching at Newport News, Va., this week of the steamer President Monroe, the second of seven C-3-P type of vessels building for the round-the-world service, the American President Lines announce a plan to purchase four and charter three of these craft. The Federal Maritime Commission has approved.

The President Jackson was launched on June 7, and the others are expected to follow at intervals of two months. They are the President Hayes, President Van Buren, President Garfield, President Adams, and President Polk. They will replace the seven older vessels which founded the round-the-World service for the old Dollar Line, covering 26,000 miles, 23 ports and 14 countries. The American President Lines succeeded the Dollar Line.

Fumigation at Anchor

Fumigation of ships while they are at piers along Boston's waterfront, has been ordered discontinued in favor of having the work done while the vessels are anchored in the lower harbor. The crews will be quartered at Gallops Island, now used as a school for the United States Maritime Service, during the process. The change is being made because of the strict regulations governing the handling of alien seamen, officials state. National defense precautions have brought about the fingerprinting of aliens upon arrival and again when their ship sails, as well as complete documentary evidence of nationality and identity.

Scrap Iron Cargoes

When Italy entered the war, the work of loading 7,500 tons of scrap iron aboard the Italian freighter Dino was halted at Mystic Docks, Charlestown. About 2,000 tons had been put aboard when the work stopped. The vessel was moved to the Hodge Boiler Works, East Boston, and tied up. Negotiations for sale of the 2,000 tons of scrap iron are being made by the ship's agents, which will mean moving the vessel back to a "scrap metal pier," where the big electro-magnet cranes can unload the iron, before the vessel is returned to a berth for the remainder of the war. Another vessel, the Spanish freighter Vizcaya, loaded with about 5,400 tons of scrap iron, is anchored in the harbor, awaiting a navicert—or passport for merchandise and ships—from the British Government before sailing for Bilbao, Spain. The ship has been ready to sail for 10 days, agents said, but no reply has been received from the application for a navicert, which was made July 12, it was stated.

Schoolship Proposal

Possibility of a new schoolship for the Massachusetts Nautical School, to replace the present U. S. S. Nantucket, looms with the filing of a bill in the House of Representatives by Representative Bland (D) of Virginia. The bill—HR 10,315—calls for the Maritime Commission to furnish suitable vessels and equipment to the schools of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and California, and to construct four new ships to replace those so furnished. An appropriation of $10,000,000 would be authorized for the program.

Stamps to Get Apples and Pears

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Surplus food stamp users in designated areas throughout the United States may add apples and pears to their blue stamp shopping lists from Aug. 12 to Sept. 1, the Department of Agriculture announced yesterday.

The listing of apples and pears is in addition to the range of commodities nationally available under the stamp plan during the July 22-Aug. 11 period. This range, which will continue until Sept. 1, includes: oranges, butter, raisins, rice, lard, all pork (except that cooked or packed in metal or glass containers), corn meal, shell eggs, dried prunes, hominy grits, dried edible beans, wheat flour and whole wheat flour.

N. E. Defense Orders $6,353,534

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Army, Navy and WPA orders totaling $6,353,534.25 were placed in four New England States under the national defense program between July 12 and July 31, Government officials said today.

This total, which brings to $19,323,798.64 the amount of orders placed in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont and New Hampshire since June 12, does not include contracts not made public nor contracts for 92 combat vessels, totaling $1,140,000,000.

These awards, compiled by the Office of Government Reports, do not specify delivery dates for the orders. Some large awards and contracts for the four States from July 12 to 31 follow:

Massachusetts (Army)

Revere Brass & Copper Company, New Bedford, ammunition parts, $155,300; Cummings Machine Works, Boston, range quadrants, $27,000; Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company, Springfield, fire control instruments, $441,000; the LaPointe Machine Tool Company, Hudson, broaching machine, $71,857.50; Bristol Felt Body Corporation, Fall River, service hats, o. d., $135,260; Nashua Manufacturing Company, Boston, cotton sheets, $24,769.50; Achushnet Process Company, New Bedford, faceblanks and hose, and related parts, $269,470; Plymouth Rubber Company, Canton, adhesive tape and fabric, $7,210.50; Gilbert & Barker, Springfield, fire control instruments, $440,831.70; Prophylactic Brush Company, Florence, toothbrushes, $1,162.98; United States Trunk Company, Fall River, trunk lockers, $91,080; George A. Bass, Detroit, heating plant construction Westover Field, Mass., $404,281; Reed Prentice Corporation, Worcester, band saws, $121,000.

Total Army $1,866,854.51.

Massachusetts (Navy)

The L. S. Starrett Company, Athol, calipers, dividers, etc., $5,417.16; Austin Hastings Company, Cambridge, planer shapers, $22,862.80; Pelton Knitting Mills, Boston, jerseys, $77,750; Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, flying boots, $31,200; Aberthaw Company, Boston, shipway, barracks, etc., Portsmouth Navy Yard, $1,130,000; Revere Sugar Refinery, Boston, sugar, $109,610.40; Jones, McDuffee & Stratton, Boston, galley equipment, etc. for building at Naval Reserve Aviation Base, Squantum, $21,340; American Optical Company, Southbridge, goggle lenses, $7,700; Modern Blueprint Company, Boston, tracing cloth, $23,147.50; New England Coal & Coke Company, Boston, coal, $373,202; Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company, Cambridge, oil hose, $35,898.40; Staples Coal Company, Boston, coal, $17,812.50; Metropolitan Coal Company, Boston, coal, $21,812; E. F. Hodgson Company, Boston, portable surgery buildings, $18,814.96.

Total Navy $1,911,115.57.

Vermont (Army)

Jones & Lamson Company, Springfield, shell turning machines, $63,236; Jones & Lamson Company, Springfield, shell turning machines, $41,461.

Total Army $104,697.00.

Vermont (Navy)

Vermont Tap & Die Company, Lyndonville, taps and dies, $5,185.59.

Total Navy $5,184.59.

Rhode Island (Army)

Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence, milling machines, $195,525.88; Rau Fastener Company, Providence, buttons and washers, $9,200.

Total Army $204,725.88.

Rhode Island (Navy)

Collyer Insulated Wire Company, Pawtucket, electric cable, $13,981.20; Builders Iron Foundry, Providence, machine rifling, $14,500; Collyer Insulated Wire Company, Pawtucket, electric cable, $64,260; Brown & Sharpe, Providence, grinder, $9,970; Collyer Insulated Wire Company, Pawtucket, copper wire, $121,072.50.

Total Navy $223,783.70.

New Hampshire (Army)

Kingsbury Machine & Tool Company, Keene, fleximatic machines, $28,675; drilling machines, $35,485.00.

Total Army $64,160.00.

New Hampshire (Navy)

Aberthaw Company, Boston, Mass., shipway, barracks, etc., Portsmouth Navy Yard, $1,130,000.00.

New Book's Data As Aid to Defense

Monthly data regarding practically every phase of American commerce and industry, going back in some instances as far as 1913, are contained in the 249-page book entitled "1940 Supplement to the Survey of Current Business," available today at the office of Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The book covers production, trade prices, national income, and similar topics and "will prove of particular value at this time, not only to businessmen, and research agencies, but to those officials entrusted with carrying out of the national defense program," said Mr. Smith.

"It is apparent that defense requirements will mean not only business expansion, but some shifts of productive resources to the expanding defense industries," he said. "Certainly the historical record of rates of operation will provide valuable data for estimating our potential production."

Texas' Angora Census

There were 3,219,000 Angora goats in Texas in 1938.

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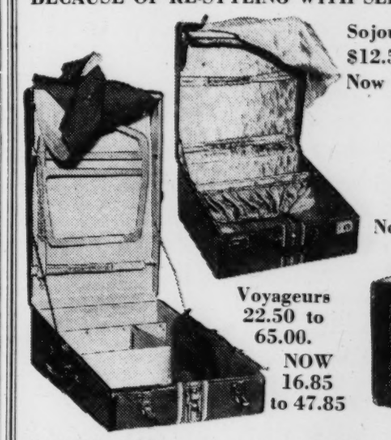

Sojourners $12.50 to 55.00 Now 10.85 to 47.85

Overnite Cases $6.50 to 35.00 Now 5.65 to 27.85

Voyageurs 22.50 to 65.00. NOW 16.85 to 47.85

WARDROBE TRUNKS (Just right for College)
were 27.50 to 75.00 NOW 24.85 to 64.85
WINSHIP WARDROBE TRUNKS (The Trunk with Doors)
were 70.00 to 250.00 NOW 59.75 to 165.00
GLADSTONE BAGS
were 15.50 to 75.00 NOW 12.85 to 49.85
SPORT HOLDALL BAGS
were 4.00 to 19.50 NOW 2.85 to 14.85
MEN'S SUIT CASES
were 22.50 to 70.00 NOW 16.85 to 49.85
BRIEF CASES
were 5.50 to 37.50 NOW 2.85 to 29.85
CLUB BAGS
were 7.50 to 30.00 NOW 5.85 to 24.85

LADIES' HAND BAGS
were 5.00 to 6.50 NOW 3.85 to 4.85
were 8.50 to 12.50 NOW 6.85 to 8.85
were 15.00 to 30.00 NOW 8.85 to 14.85
FITTED SUIT CASES
were 18.50 to 135.00 NOW 16.85 to 89.50
GLOVES
were 2.00 to 5.00 NOW .95 to 2.85
TOILET CASES
were 8.50 to 55.50 NOW 4.85 to 24.85
HAT BOXES
were 5.00 to 75.00 NOW 3.85 to 39.85
BILL FOLDS
were 1.50 to 22.50 NOW .95 to 12.85
LADIES' SUIT CASES
were 8.50 to 45.00 NOW 6.85 to 35.85

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Italy Collects Naphtha Soot For Use in Making of Alloys

Foreign Trade Flashes

Naphtha soot is being collected from smoke stacks of ships and industrial plants in Italy, for production of pentoxide of vanadium, used extensively in the production of special alloys, steels and irons, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Italian production of vanadium-bearing concentrates is reported to have reached 50,000 kilograms annually.

A supply of naphtha soot sufficient to justify continued operation of the plant at Genoa appears to be assured since soot is being collected from the smoke stacks of all Italian naphtha-burning merchant ships, the Italian Navy, and industrial plants located in various parts of the country.

Ecuador's Foreign Trade

In order to promote Ecuador's foreign trade, the Guayaquil & Quito Railway has announced that it will transport export products over its lines without charge. The railway has established an Export Department, and will guarantee connections with steamships for the Panama Canal and American ports. To place the new service on a practical basis, the company's office in Guayaquil will assist in classifying and standardizing export products, supervise packing, and assist in developing foreign markets.

Gas Prices Cut

Wholesale prices of gasoline in Panama have been reduced by one half cent a gallon. This is the first fractional-cent reduction on record in Panama. Heretofore, wholesale distributors have confined the minimum price variation to one cent, due largely to the fact that retailers objected to fractional-cent calculations. The wholesalers desire that the reduction be passed along to consumers, and are sponsoring a campaign to acquaint the public with the new wholesale price. Increased registrations of private automobiles, and enlarged requirements for commercial vehicles, as well as for the construction industry, has caused increasingly larger consumption of gasoline in Panama.

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JORDAN'S—STREET FLOOR—ANNEX

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

War Paintings in London

By Jan Gordon

London

Artists, normally, protest with vigor against war. These protests are quite sincere. Yet by an almost embarrassing paradox war does, in many a case, seem to stimulate the artist to a keener vision. It was so in the last war, which gave opportunities to such remarkable men as the Spencers, the Nashes, Nevinson, Henry Lamb, Kennington, William Roberts, Wyndham Lewis. In some ways the heights they touched then may have been subsequently equalled by them, but not often surpassed.

Already there are clear signs that the phenomenon is going to be repeated. How can this be explained? May it not be a question of balance between stimulus and inertia? In a book I recently read a poet explains that he writes often about pictures or objets d'art rather than about the circumstances of his own life because of "mental laziness." To distill a poem from a picture is easier ground of experience and create ground of experience and create ab ovo.

So also the artist too often accepts the current studies—commonplace landscapes, apples, guitars, and so on—with which the exhibitions are cluttered, rather than search deeply into his individual self. But the shock of war makes these stimuli seem somehow rather artificial and the man in him is stirred to more immediate, more urgent and, at the moment, more exciting problems.

* * *

If the full opportunity comes, that is, if he gets an order to do for the State pictorial records of the war, though in peacetime the artist may have been a sincere peace propagandist, he may be stimulated to do things more intense than ever he has done before.

This is quite evident at the first official exhibition of war paintings and sketches done by artists for the Ministries of War and Information and the Admiralty. Appropriately they are being shown to the public in two rooms at the National Gallery.

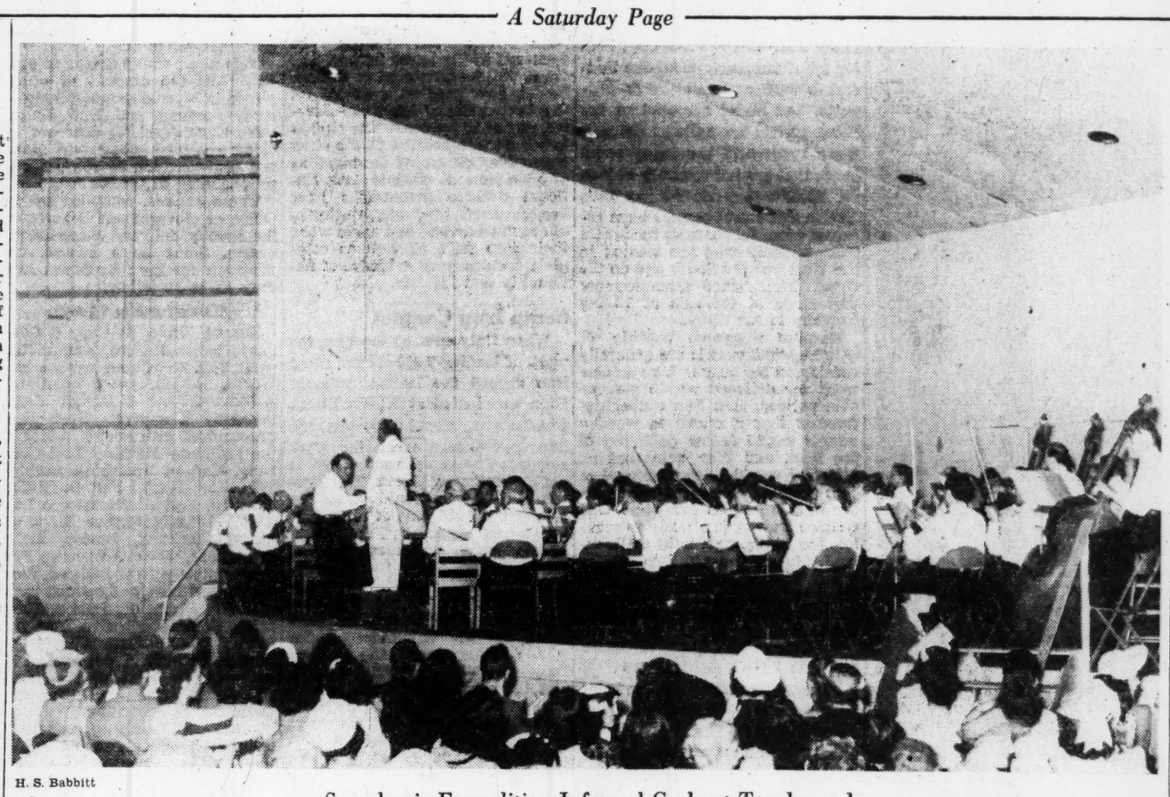
The artists have been selected with considerable insight and courage. One might expect a committee to pick so accurate and proved a campaigner as Sir Muirhead Bone. His drawings, as records, are the acme of skill and selection—such as "Dunkirk, arrival at Dover" or "Dawn, from the Signal Station, Dover"—yet they do not convey much more than might the work of an acute photographer blessed with unusual good fortune. But a committee that selected—for record work—such hitherto rather wayward artists as John Piper, Edward Bawden, Eric Ravilious, or Barnett Freedman must have made an assumption that an artist of the right kind of imagination would also have imagination enough to realize what was being demanded of him. The assumption has been quite justified.

* * *

A few years ago, for instance, John Piper was an out-and-out constructivist; today, the extraordinarily sinister quality that he has contrived to pass into his strongly stylized but still recognizably descriptive "Passage to Control Room. S. W. Regional Headquarters" is undeniably due to his concentrated studies in abstraction. But to prophesy such a result would have been bold. That Vivian Pitchforth, who hitherto has been at his best with yachts dotted about on desolate Broads under gloomy skies, could so vividly present munition workmen handling molten metal, or volunteer firemen at hose exercise, is another unexpected revelation.

Edward Bawden turns from his carefully patterned and mannered water colors to vividly decisive sketches of the desolation of Dunkirk beach or the parrot-cage-like construction of blockhouses. Eric Ravilious strains both his fantasy of pattern and his technique to give impressions of our warships and aircraft carriers in the Narvik expedition, and Ramond McGrath, with curiously dry line and color, makes the construction of aircraft a menacing occupation. Eric Kennington's firmly drawn heads are rightly expressive of the men whom he has been chosen to portray. The compositions of men at military exercises, waiting for examination, or watching sport, by Anthony Gross, using a Dufy-like technique, reduce humanity to the significance of robots.

Yet, interesting as the exhibition is, one would make a mistake in suggesting that it is a heavyweight exhibition. On the whole, it is alert, keen, full of a quick imagination that gives a feeling of vital significance to sketches. But one would wrong most of the artists concerned if one assumed that this is all they will draw from their experiences. I at any rate am sure that these are the data, and that from these more pondered and yet more impressive things are to be made in due time.



H. S. Babbitt

Symphonic Formalities, Informal Garb, at Tanglewood

Dr. Koussevitzky shares the applause with the Boston Symphony Orchestra by shaking hands with its concertmaster, Richard Burgin, after the performance of Brahms' Second Symphony on Aug. 4. Note that conductor and players are coatless.

The American Complement

By Harold Hobson

London

Foreign players have been popular in Britain both with the public and with their English colleagues ever since the Armistice. London knows no greater draws than the Lunts or Elisabeth Bergner. Professional theatrical organizations, however, concerned over threats of economic competition, have been apt to regard the matter of foreign histrionic invasion with qualms. There is not enough work to go round, used to be their constant lament.

At the moment, and for as far as we can see into the immediate future, there is less work than ever to go round. But a state of affairs prevails today in which normal considerations of economics have to go by the board, and every foreign player in Britain now is not only welcomed by public, press, and trade unions, but is looked upon with something approaching the admiration felt by the Roman Fathers when Horatius stepped forward to defend the bridge against the house of Tarquin.

* * *

It is natural enough that most of these players should be Americans. They are not numerous, scarcely more than 40 all told. The majority of them are people who have been offered safety, and refused it. They have rejected the Washington. Britain is now a fortress, with a barbed-wire, machine-gun-protected coast. They have chosen to be inside the fort, and not out.

Some of them are famous. One of them, in fact, is the Prime Minister's son-in-law, Vic Oliver. Mr. Oliver was once an Austrian count, and acquired at the University of Vienna many marks of learning which he modestly conceals during his public performances. He arrived in America during the middle twenties of his own age and this century, turning his talents first of all to the business of manufacturing cloth. He then became a pianist, and later a comedian. After acquiring American citizenship, he came to England, and appeared in Charles B. Cochran's 1936 revue, "Follow the Sun." It was here that he met Miss Sarah Churchill, making her début on the stage. Soon afterwards they were married.

* * *

Mr. Oliver's specialty is the wisecrack. No contemporary comedian is more ready with comment upon the ebb and flow of public events, nor more popular. His current show, "Black Velvet," has passed its five-hundredth performance at the Hippodrome. The night that a curfew was instituted for aliens, he asked the audience to get their laughs over quickly, as he had to be in by 12.

Almost equally well known are Miss Bebe Daniels and Mr. Ben Lyon, now at the Holborn Empire in "Haw-Haw." Miss Daniels, when hardly more than a girl, was Harold Lloyd's leading woman, and Mr. Lyon, too, has had a distinguished screen career. They also appear regularly with Mr. Oliver in a weekly radio feature. The rest of the American complement of players who have decided to pay Britain the compliment of remaining here through the war is made up of Teddy Brown, the xylophonist, Leigh Stafford, the dancer, Scott and Whaley, the black-face comedians, Kimberley and Page, Betty Keppel and Wilson, Clifford and Marion, Michel and Hero, Tracey and Hay, the Two Valors, Charles Warren, Eddie Stanley and Mac., and the Norman Thomas Trio.

All, o. nearly all, these are vaudeville players. The reason for this is simple. At the time that most American actors left Britain there was the most tremendous slump in straight plays the West End had ever known. There was consequently no employment to keep them over here. But variety theaters in all parts of Britain seem to be enjoying a distinct boom. Many that some years ago went over to talkies have now been reconverted to their original purpose. The transition is made the less drastic in that they still resound with American accents.

The Berkshire Festival

By L. A. Sloper

Stockbridge, Mass.

With the musical arts all but eclipsed in Europe, the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, now in its seventh year, takes on an added significance. Its success matches its artistic importance. Its programs have been expanded from six to nine concerts, extending over three weeks. The attendance at the first three (Aug. 1-4) broke previous records. About 6,000 persons heard the first concert, 6,500 the second, and 7,400 the third. Enthusiasm was unrestrained. Prolonged handclapping was punctuated with cheers and "Bravos."

The international importance of the enterprise is further emphasized by the inauguration this summer of the long-planned Music Center, established at "Tanglewood" in connection with the festival. The Music Center offers "special opportunities to all for the practice and contemplation of music in its noblest aspects." It is divided into two sections: an Institute for Advanced Study, designed for those who intend to make music their career, and an Academy, for those who wish merely to increase their acquaintance with music and its interpretation.

The Center is sponsored by the Trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky is its director, and G. Wallace Woodworth, chairman of the department of music at Harvard University, is assistant director. The faculty includes also composers, conductors, critics, and first-desk men, of the Boston Orchestra. There are about 300 students this year, and in classes in conducting, choral singing, orchestral playing, and opera dramatics they show their eager interest.

Dr. Koussevitzky's programs for the festival concerts this year again range freely through the symphonic repertory. No actual first performances are included. In this respect it should be noted that the festival audiences are made up in large part of summer visitors who have not had the opportunity of hearing the Boston Symphony Orchestra regularly at its winter concerts, and some of whom at least are not intimately acquainted with symphonic music. On this account, it has been thought wise to confine the programs, so far, to repertory pieces.

* * *

But the audiences are by no means innocent of musical knowledge. They have taken kindly to Stravinsky and Roy Harris, for example, as well as to the classical and romantic masters. No doubt in seasons to come, new works will find their way into the programs. In the meantime, the superb playing of the orchestra and the poetic interpretations of Dr. Koussevitzky have been sufficient attraction.

The orchestra was in top form in the first series of concerts. The lists included works by Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, Berlioz, Brahms, Strauss, Debussy, Ravel, Stravinsky, and Harris. A near-novelty was Roy Harris' Symphony No. 3, first performed in February, 1939, by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. At that time it made an excellent impression, and that impression was confirmed on the present hearing. Harris is perhaps the most American of composers, and this is probably his most characteristic and most individual work to date. The composer, who is teaching at the Music Center this summer, was present to acknowledge the warm reception of his symphony.

* * *

Another work in the "modern" idiom was Stravinsky's witty Capriccio for piano and orchestra, with Jesús María Sanromá as soloist. Mr. Sanromá is particularly expert in this type of music, and the performance was brilliant and beautifully co-ordinated. There was an ovation at its close.

Gregor Piatigorsky, the distinguished cellist, joined the orchestra for a warmly conceived and vividly executed performance of Strauss' "Don Quixote," long a favorite vehicle for this combination of artists, not forgetting the valuable assistance of Jean Lefranc as viola soloist. Here again the enthusiasm of the audience was irrepressible.

Indeed, a more responsive group of listeners would be hard to find. Dr. Koussevitzky was, of course, the main hero and there were prolonged ovations for him at each concert, and particularly after the stirring interpretation of the Brahms Second Symphony on Sunday afternoon.

In further recognition of its international responsibilities, the festival will give an extra program on Aug. 16 to aid Allied relief. This program will include not only contributions from the orchestra and the Music Center, with famous guest artists, but addresses by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, and Dorothy Thompson, newspaper columnist, at a meeting under the chairmanship of Archibald MacLeish, poet, and librarian of the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C.

Hofmann at the Stadium

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

One element of the schedule of the Stadium Concerts that appeals particularly to the public summer after summer is the inclusion of several soloists of the first rank. On the evening of Aug. 5 Josef Hofmann appeared, and an audience estimated at more than 16,000 turned out to hear him.

Mr. Hofmann had flown from California expressly for this event, and by rights the airplanes that buzz and roar as they cross above the Lewisohn Stadium every night might have paid the airman of the piano the compliment of a little detour. Still, though some delicate passages of the music suffered, the pianist was easily triumphant over irrelevant noises from sky or street and delighted the throng with a magnificent exposition of Beethoven's Fifth Piano Concerto, in E flat, surnamed "Emperor."

In recent years Mr. Hofmann has played the "Emperor" particularly often hereabouts, so often that one might apprehend on his part a descent into routine. But nothing of the sort was apparent. His performance had the energy and enthusiasm of a first time, though the technical finish, the musical comprehension, the assured treatment of the most minute detail, the superb artistic authority were those of a man dealing with the work for the thousandth time.

* * *

Unfortunately the orchestral collaboration was far from providing the soloist's superlative performance with the ideal complement. Hans Wilhelm Steinberg, the conductor of the evening, failed often to maintain a just balance between orchestra and solo instrument. Yet it must be admitted that here the orchestra sounded better than it did in either of the purely orchestral numbers (placed before the concerto), Tchaikovsky's overture-fantasy "Romeo and Juliet" and the same composer's Fourth Symphony. However, the amplification doubtless had something to do with the strange succession of sonorities that assailed our patient tympana.

A Hofmann appearance in a concerto always means a supplementary solo recital, sometimes of surprising length. On this occasion the addition was relatively brief, but as long as it lasted it was a bringer of joy. The pieces Mr. Hofmann chose were Chopin's "Military" Polonaise, Mendelssohn's E minor Scherzo, Chopin's D flat major Waltz, and Rubinstein's Melody in F. The Chopin pieces were done as a pianist of such eminence as an interpreter of Chopin ought to do them. Mendelssohn's scherzo, astounding in its speed and volatility, was a real evocation of the horns of elfland blowing, if not so faintly, from distant cliff and scar. And the hackneyed Rubinstein melody became a thing of wonder under fingers that were able to search out its gold.

* * *

Mr. Steinberg presided also over the concerts of Aug. 3 and 4. On the former occasion Joan Field appeared as soloist in the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto. In spite of an accompaniment that left a good deal to be desired, Miss Field gave a performance that was noteworthy for fine taste, musical feeling, and grace of style, as well as for technical accomplishment. Insistently recalled, she responded with an excellent delivery of the air from Bach's D major suite.

Another feature of the evening was a first time in New York for a "Merry Waltz" by Otto Klemperer, a noisy, banal affair that adds nothing to the local fame of an admired conductor. The concert opened with the "Fantastic" Symphony of Hector Berlioz and closed with the "Fledermaus" Overture of Johann Strauss.

For the following evening Mr. Steinberg chose a program that offered as first half Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade" Suite, always a favorite of Stadium audiences, and then devoted itself to French music.

Beginning with an operatic excerpt, the Coronation March from Meyerbeer's "Prophète," it took up the "Danse Macabre" of Saint-Saëns, proceeded thence to "L'Apprenti Sorcier" of Paul Dukas, and came to an exhilarating end with Ravel's "Bolero."

The Florence Festival

By Alfredo Casella

Florence, Italy

The most important musical event of the 1940 Florence Festival and the one awaited with most interest was unquestionably the first performance of a new opera in one act, "Vol de Nuit," by the young composer Luigi Dallapiccola. This work was the object of lively curiosity in musical circles because of the composer's singular musical personality and also because of the originality of the subject, taken from the famous novel of the same name by the French aviator Antoine de Saint-Exupéry.

At an airport in Buenos Aires, Rivière, the director of a large air line and a pioneer in night flying (which, at the time the book was written, was considered extremely dangerous), awaits three mail planes, after the arrival of which he will send another plane off to Europe. The plane from Chile comes in, having gone through a severe storm. That from Paraguay lands after a quiet passage.

The drama revolves round the third plane, long overdue from Patagonia. Mme. Fabien, the wife of the pilot in peril, comes to ask Rivière for news. But the mental makeup of this woman who lives only for her husband, and that of a man like Rivière who lives to carry an idea into realization, and who must perforce turn from every human weakness, are entirely antipathetic—and the wife withdraws.

Rivière instructs the wireless operator to get in touch with the pilot, who is fighting his way through a hurricane. The operator succeeds in making contact, and from then on becomes a narrator, who little by little describes the tragedy as it is enacted a thousand leagues away. Through his words, which repeat verbatim the messages from the plane in distress, the spectator follows the plight of the pilot lost in the unknown, who suddenly discovers that he is flying above the sea. The last message comes: "We are out of gas!"

News of the disaster flies about the airport. A crowd of workers storms Rivière's office in threatening uproar. But the mob is suddenly pacified when Rivière quietly opens the large glass doors of his office and with complete calm and mastery announces that the mail plane for Europe will leave in five minutes. The crowd silently disperses and Rivière resumes under his desk light his heroic and unending task.

* * *

Luigi Dallapiccola is certainly one of the strongest and most original musical personalities of his generation in Italy. Like most other important Italian musicians, Dallapiccola is a humanist in the realm of music. But his humanism differs from that of his fellow-artists. In Dallapiccola, humanism first took the form of a passionate liking for the baroque and the extreme Renaissance style; later it was manifest in the choice of poems which Dallapiccola set to music: some verses by Michelangelo Buonarroti the younger, some "Laudi" by Jacopone da Todi, other "Laudi" taken from the admirable "Laudario dei Battuti."

From a technical point of view, Dallapiccola is without doubt the Italian musician of his generation who has given most attention to the teachings of the Schönbergian school, and especially to those of Alban Berg. Even today, Dallapiccola seems much preoccupied with the problems of the dodecaphonic scale and the 12-note architecture.

* * *

But the methods used by an artist are unimportant. What matters is this: finding oneself (or perhaps not finding oneself, as the case may be) in the presence of a genuine work of art. And in the case of "Vol de Nuit," the work of art undoubtedly exists. To be sure, it is somewhat disconcerting to hear Rivière's employees expressing themselves in song. The absurdity of the opera house, in which men sing instead of speak, seems less unreasonable when the personages portrayed belong to a distant period and have a fantastic and unreal aspect; but it becomes very noticeable when we find ourselves faced with people like ourselves.

This, however, takes nothing from the beauty of the music in "Vol de Nuit," nor from the pathetic force of the drama which reaches a severe and sometimes poignant intensity, especially in the choruses, in the duet between the aviator's wife and Rivière, in the extraordinary narrative of the wireless operator, and in the episode of the revolt, towards the end. The finale of the work rises to a high serenity, which seems that of the beautiful star-lit night without, in which, in heroic sacrifice, the pilot has been engulfed, a drama which a marvelous human invention enables us to follow to the last escaping breath.

* * *

The performance of "Vol de Nuit" was a brilliant success; in the audience, a few people vainly tried to show their opposition to such strong and intense art, but their protests were unheeded. The work was conducted in masterly fashion by Fernando Previtali, who stands out more and more as an Italian conductor of the first rank.

The work of Dallapiccola was followed by Busoni's exquisite "Turandot," presented for the first time in Italy. We cannot in the space available give any idea of the joy one feels in listening to music so full of verve, of fantasy and vivacity, in which the Orient of the eighteenth century, depicted in Mozart's "Turkish March," comes to life again. A genuine and rare pleasure, which we shall not soon forget. The performance of "Turandot" was as finished as that of "Vol de Nuit," and Previtali again showed extraordinary abilities.

The festival ended with three open-air performances (in the Boboli park) of the tragedy "Adelchi," by Manconi. This brought to a close an art festival which was a success as brilliant as its predecessors, in spite of the great difficulties of organization caused by the European war. Most of the credit should go to Mario Labroca, the young director of the Teatro Comunale in Florence, who has exceptional organizing abilities, and knows how to harmonize the exigencies of art and those of the box office.

This is the last of three articles on the 1940 Florence Festival. The others appeared on June 15 and Aug. 3.

At South Mountain

Kathleen Parlow, first violinist, and Willem Willeke, cellist, of the South Mountain String Quartet, with Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, distinguished music patron and founder of the quartet, through whose generosity three chamber music concerts are being given in the Temple of Music, Pittsfield, Mass., in connection with the Berkshire Festival of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at nearby Stockbridge, Mass.

Art at Gloucester

By Dorothy Grafly

Gloucester, Mass.

The Gloucester Society of Artists is holding its forty-sixth exhibition—second of the season—at its gallery in Eastern Point Road. The show maintains a somewhat higher average than its immediate predecessor. It comprises 246 pieces, of which nine are sculpture.

The outstanding canvas is Susumu Hirota's "Morning—Wingaersheek," a sensitive composition that differs from its fellows both in subtlety of technique and in degree of personal feeling. Using material ready to hand—a red truck, a woman in blue, a child in yellow, and the wind-blown reds, greens, and silver-grays of dunes—the painter has woven his parts into a closely-knit whole.

Less individual, and stemming too obviously from Cézanne, but carefully composed is Herbert Barnett's "New England Farm," an exercise in the cubistic interpretation of landscape.

Influences, in fact, are plentiful throughout the show. Yovan Radenkovitch's "Gypsy" smacks too strongly of Matisse; and John C. E. Taylor's neatly conceived farmscape, "Pattern in Light and Shade," derives impetus either directly from Grant Wood, or from the Grant Wood trend. It is, however, one of the interesting pictures in the show.

With art in its present state of transition it is often difficult to determine whether a canvas is consciously humorous and satiric, or whether it represents a thought that has taken too seriously the art tangents of surrealism and abstraction.

In this category are two canvases in particular, "Mire of Human Veins," by Helen Stein, and William J. Potter's "Pride Beach Vacation." Both artists attempt imaginative composition, an effort to be commended; yet neither has clinched an objective. "Pride Beach Vacation" poses a Dresden-like female figure amid suggested beach objects and a foreground of lipstick, compact, and other beauty aids. There is humor in the implication, but disconcerting seriousness in the emotional fabric of the canvas.

Shades of Van Gogh float over Elizabeth Ogilby's rather striking bit of decoration, "Sunflower Motif." Painted on very coarse grain material, the design gains interest through emphasis of background texture, as it does also from its color scheme of yellow, brown, and green, against a piercing blue.

Two other canvases hold individual appeal. One is Sally White's, "The Lady With the Parasol," in which a woman of Victorian cast, wearing a pink-figured dress, holds a black, lace-edged parasol above her head against a variegated yellow background. There is something in the general color scheme and arrangement that argue a throwback past Van Gogh to Manet.

Impressionist echoes crop out in such a harbor scene as "Mending Nets," by Anne Rogers Minor, but Richard Andrews, president of the exhibiting society, offers a sunset marine with a more personal touch, and with a poetic undercurrent that suggests Ryder.

Watercolors are less convincing than usual, with Clare Twardzik's "Town of Rockport" giving the best account of itself. The black-and-white section, on the other hand, is strong, offering several group figure compositions by Alice Harold Murphy, "Leaves of the Sea," with poem of the same title by Vera Andrus, and Sidney Raynes' "The Lighthouse" and "Interior No. 4."

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Pacific Coast Sidelines—Chess Problems—Major-League Baseball Briefs

Galileo Post, San Francisco Wins Legion Bay Region Title

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—For the first time in the history of this laudable competition a San Francisco team—Galileo Post 236—won the Bay Legion championship of the American Legion Junior Baseball program. Under the splendid management of Michael Tufo and skillful coaching of Harvey Pezzola (a former member of the Vancouver team in the Northwest League) the Galileo boys won a total of 11 out of 12 games. This gave them the right to meet the Manhart Post of Sacramento for the Northern California championship. The winners will then meet the victors of the San Diego-Los Angeles series. Afterwards the winners of the California State championship will endeavor to win their way into the final of the American Legion Junior Baseball World Series.

It would be hard to imagine a greater incentive for the average American boy who plays baseball than to be on the winning team of the Junior Baseball World Series. Not only does it mean that he and his teammates won their way to success against the pick of the whole United States but there is also the added thrill of being an honored guest at the major league World Series.

High Ideals

There is also a deeper meaning to success in this competition because of the high ideals governing the formation of the teams. The primary purpose of the whole program is "the teaching of good sportsmanship and good citizenship to the greatest number of boys each summer . . . the building of a winning baseball team is of secondary importance." The code of sportsmanship stresses the injunction to—"keep the rules . . . keep faith with your comrade . . . keep your temper . . . keep yourself fit . . . keep a stout heart in defeat . . . keep your pride under victory . . . keep a sound soul, a clean mind, and a healthy body."

With such splendid ideals for the players it is obvious that only a good sportsman can properly manage a Legion Junior Baseball team. He must keep constantly before the boys the true purpose of the program. At all times he must stress the citizenship lessons coming from participation in the program. "While every team cannot win championship honors, each player can win that which is of more importance—the spirit of fair play, loyalty, team-work, gameness and democracy."

Galileo Post is especially fortunate in having a fine sportsman like Michael Tufo take over the managerial responsibilities of the team. He has a keen and sincere interest in youth and backs that up by assuming financial responsibilities . . . donates his time and energy . . . and has inspired others to make contributions to the worth-while cause. The cost of financing a team in the Northern California championship is around $275 which was borne by Mr. Tufo and individual members of the Post. Valuable assistance was given by Charles Graham, president of the San Francisco team of the Pacific Coast League. In addition to donating the use of the Seals Stadium for the first game of the final Northern California series, he also gave a special day in order to raise money for various American Legion sport activities. Actions such as these are typical of Charles Graham who represents the highest type of sportsman in American baseball.

Start for the Big Leagues

The American Legion Junior Baseball program has started many a boy on the way to a position as a member of one of the American or National League teams. Bob Feller commenced in 1932 and also played in a Legion team in '33; '34; and '35 . . . Joe Gordon played for Post No. 1 in Portland, Ore. . . . Barney McCosky for a Detroit Post . . . and Morris Arnovich for Superior Post, Wisconsin. As in all other lines of sport activities, California has sent many Legion boys to the big leagues. During the 1939 season the following boys from the Golden State were playing in one or the other major circuit—Henry Lavagetto (Brooklyn) . . . Augie Galan (Chicago Cubs) . . . Jim Tobin (Pittsburgh) . . . Bill Clemenson and Mickey Owen (St. Louis Cardinals) . . . Tom Hafey (New York Giants) . . . Myron McCormick and Eddie Joost (Cincinnati) . . . Eric McNair and Henry Steinbacher (Chicago White Sox) . . . Mel Mazzera and Julio Bonetti (St. Louis Browns) . . . Bobby Doerr and Ted Williams (Boston Red Sox) . . . and Dario Lodigiani (Philadelphia Americans).

According to the rules governing the Legion program, the age limit is 17, that is, in order to be eligible for the 1940 competition a boy must not have passed his 17th birthday before January 1, 1940. On the Galileo Post team three of the boys are 14 . . . four 15 . . . five 16 . . . and three 17. Some of the boys have been playing with the team for three years during which time it won the San Francisco Playgrounds championship and the Marina Junior High School competition.

This is the 14th year of the American Legion Junior Baseball program and it is to be hoped that it may long continue its great work of teaching good sportsmanship and good citizenship to the youth of the United States.

'Knuckling Down' —By Pap'

Fred FITZSIMMONS
DON'T DO AS I SAY —DO AS I DO
FRED TUTORS THE YOUNG PITCHERS WHEN HE ISN'T ON THE MOUND HIMSELF
WITH PLENTY OF REST BETWEEN GAMES, HE DOES ALL RIGHT
PAP'
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With sufficient rest between pitching efforts, Freddie Fitzsimmons, the Dodgers' knuckle-ball expert, is likely to ring up an impressive string of victories before the current season has run its course.

Freddie is going on 39 and has been serving up pitches to batters for a long, long time. Twenty seasons to be exact. He has been hurling in the National League since August, 1925, when the New York Giants bought him from Indianapolis.

The 11 victories Fitz chalked up this season have brought his grand total of major league triumphs to more than 200.

This season Fitz has ben making himself useful to the Dodgers by tutoring the young pitchers when he is not working on the mound himself. He is listed as a pitcher-coach on the roster. He has picked up a lot of pitching knowledge since he first signed with Muskegon of the Central League over 20 years ago.

Freddie was one of the mainstays of the Giants from 1926 until he was traded to Brooklyn in 1937, in exchange for Pitcher Tom Baker. He won 20 games in 1928, the only time he entered the charmed circle. In 1930, he led the league in the pitching percentages with 19 victories against only seven losses.

The Dodgers weren't expecting much help from Freddie this season except in the possible role of a relief pitcher. When Manager Durocher found himself hard pressed for a starting hurler, he gave Fitz a chance. Sixteen days later he called on Freddie again and once more the barrel-bodied hurler chalked up another victory. Apparently, all Freddie needs is plenty of time between workouts and he can win his share.—**Pap'**

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

(Results Aug. 9)

International League

Jersey City 2, Syracuse 1.
Baltimore 10, Newark 3.
Buffalo 11, Montreal 3.
Rochester 6, Toronto 4.

American Association

Indianapolis 3, Toledo 2 (10 innings).
Louisville 4, Columbus 2.
St. Paul 10, Milwaukee 7.
Minneapolis-Kansas City, rain.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 5-4, San Francisco 0-0.
Hollywood 7, Seattle 6.
Oakland 6, Portland 0.
Los Angeles 6, Sacramento 5.

Texas League

Tulsa 5-0, Beaumont 4-0 (first 15 innings, second 5 innings, dark).
Fort Worth 8, San Antonio 2.
Houston 4-3, Oklahoma City 0-2.
Dallas-Shreveport, rain.

Southern Association

Birmingham 4, Chattanooga 1.
New Orleans 2, Atlanta 1.
Knoxville-Little Rock and Nashville-Memphis, rain.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 8, Hartford 1.
Williamsport 2-3, Binghamton 1-4.
Albany 4-4, Elmira 1-9.
Scranton 6-3, Springfield 5-2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Detroit	62	42	.596	
Cleveland	63	43	.594	½
Boston	57	48	.543	6
Chicago	51	49	.510	9½
New York	51	51	.500	10½
Washington	46	58	.442	16½
St. Louis	45	63	.417	19½
Philadelphia	40	62	.392	21½

Results Aug. 9

Washington 6, Boston 5.
New York 2, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 4, Cleveland 3.
Chicago 3, Detroit 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Cincinnati	65	34	.657	
Brooklyn	61	40	.604	5
New York	51	45	.531	12½
Chicago	53	51	.510	14½
Pittsburgh	49	48	.495	15
St. Louis	47	51	.480	17½
Boston	37	62	.374	28
Philadelphia	32	64	.333	31½

Results Aug. 9

Brooklyn 1, Boston 0.
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 7, St. Louis 2.

Sports Here and There

Gathered from Associated Press Reports

AMHERST, Mass.—Capture of the Douglas Fairbanks trophy, a silver mounted bugle, by E. Hill Turnock, of Wilkinsburg, Pa., for his victory in the Pope-Young Round brought formal competition to a close in the National Archery Association tournament at Massachusetts State College.

Informal events today will wind up the 60th annual assembly of the nation's archers, with two new National champions, Russ Hoogerhyde, of Northbrook, Ill., and 18-year-old Ann Weber, of Bloomfield, N. J., holding the titles in the men's and women's divisions.

Archery golf, in which archers will compete in a contest with Peter Dunn, Amherst golf club professional, headed today's program.

★ ★ ★

CULVER, Ind.—A lone survivor from New Orleans was the only bar to a clean sweep by west coast youngsters today in remaining finals of the National junior and boys' tennis tournament at Culver Military Academy.

Earl Bartlett, the Louisianan, plays Bobby Carrothers of Coronado, Calif., for the junior singles title, and Jim Brink of Seattle meets Bob Falkenburg of Hollywood, Calif., for the boys' singles championship.

The final match of the junior doubles sends Carrothers and Douglas Woodbury of Los Angeles againsts Bartlett and Earl Cochell of Los Angeles.

Brink and Falkenburg won the boys' doubles crown yesterday with a 6-0, 6-3 victory over Allen Richardson of Webster Grove, Mo., and Jack Tuero of New Orleans.

★ ★ ★

BURLINGTON, Vt. — Mike Turnesa, representing the famous golfing family at the Fairview Country Club of Westchester, N. Y., held a two-stroke lead with his par-shattering 67, as a field of 80 golfers went into the second round of the inaugural Vermont open championship today at Burlington Country Club.

Mike stepped into the favorite's role in his second nine yesterday, when he burned up the course with a three-under par 33. At the same time, the pre-tourney favorite, Horton Smith, of Chicopee, Mass., who had stepped the first nine in two under, was blowing up and had to scramble desperately to hold on at 38 for the homeward journey.

★ ★ ★

BUFFALO, N. Y. — Slammin' Sammy of Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., blasted par over the Erie Downs golf course at nearby Fort Erie, Ont., yesterday with a brilliant 68 to capture the 18th annual Ontario open.

Snead's 68, which equals the course record, plus his one under par 71 yesterday gave him an aggregate 139 for the 36-hole medal tourney. In second place, four strokes behind, was Gordon Brydson, Toronto pro, who posted 74-69—143.

★ ★ ★

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—Casper Nannes, of New Brunswick, N. J., defeated Fayette White, of Holyoke, Mass., 6—3, 6—3, yesterday to reach the semifinal round in the annual Mount Washington invitation tennis tournament.

★ ★ ★

LANCASTER, Pa. — Johnnie Macionis, former Yale star swimming for the Big Brothers Club of Philadelphia, created eight records last night in winning the 500-meter senior freestyle event in an Middle Atlantic A. A. U. meet.

Macionis was clocked at the end of the 200 meters in 2:25, a new district and resident record. At the 300 meters his time was 3:44.8, a new resident mark. At the 400-meter mark he was caught in 5:06.2, a district as well as a resident record, and at the end his time of 6:26 gave him a new Middle Atlantic championship, district and resident marks.

★ ★ ★

WEST CHESTER, Pa.—A veteran-studded Philadelphia Eagles football squad opened preseason practice in this Philadelphia suburban college town yesterday with what Owner-Coach Bert Bell described as the "best prospects in the club's history."

Basing his hopes on the greatest number of experienced players he has ever had, Bell declared, "I'll be very much disappointed if we're not in the running this year." Last season the Eagles finished next to last in the National Pro League.

★ ★ ★

TROY, N. Y.—A little matter of 36 holes of championship golf—and an opponent who holds the women's course record—stands today between a White Plains auto saleswoman and fulfillment of a promise to her boss.

Janet Younker, who promised her employer she would bring back the New York women's championship if he would give her a week off, faces Marjorie Harrison of Troy in the finals.

Miss Younker, a dark horse if ever there was one, won her way to the finals by defeating a prime favorite, Virginia Guilfoil, of Syracuse, 1 up, with a difficult downhill putt for a birdie 3.

Miss Harrison, daughter of an Ausable Forks professional, gained the finals by trouncing Betsy McLeod, Buffalo champion, 7 and 5. Then she played out the bye holes to set a new women's record for the course, a neat 75 that was two strokes better than the mark she established in Tuesday's qualifying test.

★ ★ ★

VENTNOR, N. J.—Holmes Cathrall, 17-year-old Scranton, Pa., youth, captured the boys' singles title of the Middle States coastal tennis tournament yesterday by stopping Bruce Mayer of Allentown, Pa., 6—3, 8—6, 6—2.

Izzy Bellis and Mort Kline, both of the University of Pennsylvania, won the championship in the men's doubles by defeating A. B. Herbst of Plymouth Country Club and Don Richardson of Hill Top, 8—6, 6—2, 6—3.

★ ★ ★

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Two keen-eyed shotgun wielders broke their second 100 straight targets in two days yesterday to stay ahead of a fierce pack in the featured 12-gauge event of the sixth national skeet championships.

At the same time another woman gunner shattered 100 straight targets a day after it had been done by a rival for the first time in national competition.

Charles H. Poulson, San Antonio, Texas, and Dick Shaughnessy, Dedham, Mass., carried their 12-gauge title quest through the 200th straight clay to achieve a slim lead over the field.

Patricia Laursen, college girl from Akron, Ohio, turned in a perfect score to duplicate the record-setting achievement of Mrs. M. L. Smythe, Aurora, Ohio, on the day before.

Paired with her 99 of Thursday, it gave Pat a 199 to tie with three men for second place in the unfinished 250-target competition.

★ ★ ★

MADISON, Wis—The University of Wisconsin athletic board affirmed its decision of April 30 releasing Ralph Hunn, University crew coach. The board held hearings after Hunn requested a review of his dismissal.

★ ★ ★

PORTLAND, Maine — Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., and Russell Bobbitt, of Atlanta, Ga., won the Maine tennis doubles championship yesterday by defeating Elmer Rynne, of Lowell, Mass., and Harris Everett, of Jacksonville, Fla., 6—0, 6—0, 6—3.

Mrs. Marjorie Painter, Dedham, Mass., defeated her sister, Polly Morrill, also of Dedham, to retain her women's singles title, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

★ ★ ★

RYE, N. Y. — Don McNeill, who may be the next national singles champion, battered Bitsy Grant, the Atlanta atom, into submission yesterday, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3, to win his way into the Eastern grass court finals.

The women's play moved as expected when Alice Marble, who has forgotten how it feels to lose, disposed of pretty Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., 6—2, 6—0, and Helen Jacobs earned the right to meet Alice in the finals by taking Sarah Palfrey over the hurdles 6—3, 6—4, in a bitterly contested battle.

Thus the staid old tourney will see the first repetition of last year's final at Forest Hills, where Miss Marble and Miss Jacobs staged a gruelling thriller, with Alice winning by 6—0, 8-10, 6—4.

Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Henry Prusoff of Seattle meet in the other men's semifinal today.

★ ★ ★

SCOTTSBLUFF, Neb. — Everett Stone, Scottsbluff High School principal, scored a hole-in-one on the 135-yard hole at the Scotts Bluff Country Club.

And why isn't he bragging about it around the house?

Well, Mrs. Stone scored an ace earlier in the season on the same course, but on a longer hole.

Mize Aiming At St. Louis Homer Mark

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What players are talking about in big league dugouts . . . Already past the 30 level, Johnny Mize is on the road to a new Cardinal home run record this season. Rogers Hornsby hit 42 for the St. Louis club back in 1922, a figure which remained high in the National League until Hack Wilson collected 56 for the Chicago Cubs in 1930 . . . Marvin Breuer, Kansas City graduate with the Yankees, throws so many curve balls he wears himself out before the seventh inning.

★ ★ ★

Red Kress, now serving his thirteenth season in the American League, probably has played his last game. The Tigers dropped him from the active list recently when they acquired George Stainback from Montreal. Red, however, stays on as a coach at Detroit. He made his start in '27, with the Browns . . . Eleven games remain on the schedule between the Tigers and Indians. They come together for their three final contests on Sept. 27, 28, and 29, and it is possible that the American League championship will be decided on one of those dates.

★ ★ ★

The Indians would walk away from the Tigers in the games remaining if Bob Feller could pitch every day . . . The contract which the Giants filed in the office of Commissioner Landis last April for Bill Terry—the action that led critics to believe Memphis Will was signed for only one season—turned out to be a baseball contract. Terry has a civil contract with the New York organization running through 1942, for a cool $42,500 a year . . . Hugh Mulcahy won five games for the cellar-dwelling Phillies during the month of July.

★ ★ ★

Lou Finney, the Red Sox infielder-outfielder who is making a strong bid for the American batting crown, gives credit to little Hughie Duffy for his improvement at the plate. Hughie, you probably remember, is the fellow who in 1894 hit .438 for the old Boston Nationals. No big leaguer since has touched this remarkable figure . . . Bob Muncrief of the San Antonio Texas League outfit became the first class A-1 or better pitcher to win 20 games this season. He did it in the night of Aug. 2, and Dizzy Dean of Tulsa was the losing hurler. Whoever thought that "Ol' Diz" would ever come to that?

★ ★ ★

Incidentally, the sale of Stainback to the Tigers for $25,000 was the second largest deal in the 13-year history of the present Montreal club. In 1931 the Royals sold Bill Urbanski to the Boston Braves for $35,000 . . . That was a great show they gave Mel Ott the other night at the Polo Grounds . . . The Yankees will look at the entire Kansas City infield next spring at St. Petersburg. It has Johnny Sturm at first base, Gerald Priddy at second, Phil Rizzuto at short and Billy Hitchcock at third. Hitchcock is the former Auburn University football star . . . By the way, the pigskin parade is just around the corner.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Jesse Owens agreed to return money paid him as "honorary page" of Ohio State Legislature and avoid issue with A. A. U. over his amateur status.

Uniform Statistic Yardage For Football This Season

College football performances over the Nation will be measured by the same yardstick this fall.

A standard form of football statistics, which have taken on importance for writers and fans alike during recent years, has been approved by a committee of national rulebook makers.

This committee, a branch of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's football rules committee, was headed by George F. Veenker, Iowa State College athletic director.

★ ★ ★

Rules on recording first downs, gains from rushing, passes and kicks were developed by the group at a summer meeting.

No first down will be credited an atacking team this season when a touchdown scores from a long running or passing play, even though the ball may advance more than 10 yards from the scrimmage point. First downs will be scored only when an advance causes officials to order the yardage-marking poles forward.

Forward pass gains will be measured from the scrimmage line to the point where the ball is declared dead, including both the length of passes and running gains.

★ ★ ★

Punt distances wil be measured from the line of scrimmage to the point where the ball is downed, goes out of bounds, or is recovered by the defense to start a runback.

In case a punt receiver fumbles, the kick will be measured to the point of its recovery.

A kick over the goal line is to be measured from the point of scrimmage to the 20-yard line, unless a legal return is made from the end zone by the defending team.

The committee acted to give credit to the sharpshooting corner-kicker in setting up its standard rule of punt measurement, and added a definition of a passer in its action. A runner fading back to throw the ball is not a passer until the pigskin leaves his fingertips. Any loss resulting from his being thrown behind the scrimmage line will be scored as a loss from rushing.

★ ★ ★

All running plays will be scored as gains from rushing, rather than gains from scrimmage, since the latter term may refer to any play beginning with a snapback from center.

Rushing totals published in newspapers will be net figures, with losses subtracted from total ground gained. Lateral pass gains growing out of rushing plays will be included in the net figures.

No pass can be ruled complete by penalty, under another definition. Yardage gained through defensive interference on a pass will be charged as penalty distance against the defending team.

★ ★ ★

Newspaper writers and radio broadcasters will be urged to describe the advance of the ball from the basis of defensive positions. Thus a gain "inside of left tackle" will mean that the runner advanced between the defending left tackle and left guard.

Cinema Baseball Burlesque

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 9 (AP)—It is always difficult to say whether Hollywood's annual baseball burlesque should carry a sports or dramatic heading, and last night's hilarious production between the heroes and comedians of the screen was no exception.

Twenty-five thousand men, women and autograph hunters jammed Wrigley Field, and what they—and Buck Jones' horses—did to the park will be further determined tonight when the Los Angeles ball club takes over for its regular chores.

Groundkeeper Goes

Suffice to say, Mr. Wrigley's groundkeeper took one look at Andy Devine in a stagecoach drawn by four squealing nags rounding second base and hurried home.

Had he waited, he would have seen Buck's equine entourage arrive in a cloud of dust on the pitcher's mound, play musical chairs around the bases, and depart in favor of 200 Leroy Prinz dancing girls and boys, all in high heels.

The crowd overflowed into the outfield, and gradually edged in to the base lines. Everyone was perfectly safe that close to the batter's box, because few of the cinema idols could hit the ball out of the infield.

Grand Parade

The show opened with a grand parade led by Paulette Goddard in a cute outfit of red shirt, dark skirt and red hose, and Marlene Dietrich in an open car.

After that, old reliable Buster Keaton drew a big hand and once again proved that he can really catch a ball. Dennis Morgan was the batting star, hitting one of Broderick Crawford's pitches clear into short right field. The three stooges played third base, all at the same time, armed with butterfly nets.

The final score was something like 4½ for the comedians—they had a midget, Jerry Maringe, make one run—to 3 plus for the leading men, Boris Karloff, in complete Frankenstein makeup, tallied once for the heroes, the comedians letting him round the bases without molestation, and their plus run came on a homer by the invisible man, who wasn't there at all.

Or maybe it was Yehudi. It wasn't quite clear.

Bees Face Dodgers

Casey Stengel leads his Bees against the Brooklyn Dodgers twice tomorrow afternoon at the Allston Hive. The double-header closes the current series. Monday is an open baseball date in the Hub. The Giants come here Tuesday for the start of a four-game series in three days. The twin bill is Wednesday. The locals have captured two of their last three starts with Bill Terry's New York club.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

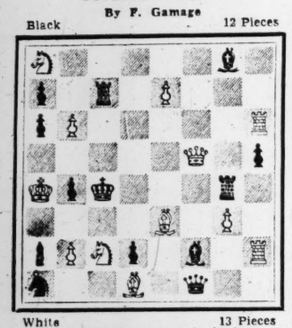
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

August 10, 1940

Problem No. 2269

By F. Gamage

Black — 12 Pieces



White — 13 Pieces

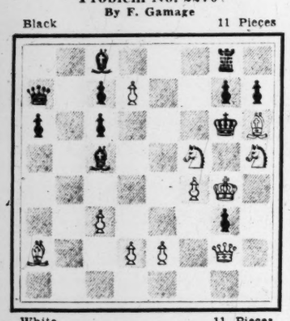
White to play and mate in two

(Composed 1904, and given in A. C. White's "Les Tours de Force sur L'Echiquier," and considered by Mr. White the masterpiece of the collection.)

Problem No. 2270

By F. Gamage

Black — 11 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Skakbladet, 1909.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2267. R-B3

No. 2268. 1. Q-Kt8 P-K4
2. Q-QKt3
1. —— K-Q6
2. Kt-B4ch
1. —— K-B4
2. QKtxPch
1. —— threatens
2. Kt-B4ch

End-Game No. 523. White wins: 1 RxKt, RxQ; 2 R-Q7, Q-B; 3 Kt-Kt6ch, PxKt; 4 RxKKtP, R-B6; 5 B-K5, Q-B; 6 R-KB7ch, K-Kt; 7 RxRch, K-R2, 8 RxQ, Resigns

End-Game No. 524

Black — 14 Pieces

White — 14 Pieces

White to play and win

(Frydman-Gilfer, Folkstone, 1933.)

Two Summer Tournaments

Colgate University Hamilton, N. Y., will be the scene of the annual New York state championship tournament, which will be held from Aug. 17 to 24, according to C. Harold King, Hamilton, N. Y., president of the state association. Arnold S. Denker, of New York City, won this event last year. There will be other events at the same time. Dr. Emanuel Lasker will give a simultaneous August 23.

The Hotel Adolphus, Dallas, Texas, will be the scene of the annual open tournament of the United States Chess Federation. Play will be from August 19 to 28, and all may enter. The first days of play are devoted to eliminations in which those to compete in the championship, consolation masters, and class A finals will be determined J. C. Thompson, 702 Monte Vista St., Dallas Texas, is tournament director.

Ventnor Games

Here is how Hanauer gained an important point from Santasiere.

English Opening

Santasiere White	Hanauer Black	Santasiere White	Hanauer Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	20 P-K3	PxP
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	21 PxP	R-Q3
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	22 P-Q4	R-QB
4 P-Q3	P-Q4	23 R-KB	Kt-K7ch
5 PxP	KtxP	24 K-B2	B-B6
6 P-KKt3	B-K2	25 Q-Kt	KtxB
7 B-Kt2	B-K3	26 RxKt	BxKt
8 Castles	Castles	27 RxRch	QxR
9 P-QR3	P-B3	28 Q-Q3	B-QKt5
10 Q-B2	Q-Q2	29 P-Q5	B-KB4
11 Kt-K4	P-QKt3	30 P-R4	Q-B4ch
12 P-QKt4	P-QR4(a)	31 Q-K3	Q-B7ch
13 P-Kt5	Kt-Q5	32 Q-K2	B-B4ch
14 KtxKt	PxKt	33 K-B	Q-B6
15 P-QR4	QR-B	34 R-Q	B-Q2
16 Kt-Q2	P-B3	35 R-Q3	Q-R8ch
17 PxP	RxP	36 R-Q	QxRP
18 Q-Kt2	Kt-B6	Resigns	
19 R-K	B-QKt5		

(a) This move in conjunction with Black's next win him the initiative. White's opening play is inconclusive and shows a groping for a plan of development. Black's, on the other hand, has been simple and straightforward.

Sydney Bernstein, a co-winner, shows how to take advantage of inferior opening play.

Irregular Defense

Bernstein White	Morris Black	Bernstein White	Morris Black
1 P-K4	Kt-QB3	18 QxP	K-Q
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 Q-Kt7	Q-K
3 P-K5	P-K3	20 QR-KKt	Q-B
4 P-QB3	P-QR4	21 P-B5	K-K
5 P-KB4	KKt-K2	22 P-B6	QxQ
6 B-K3	P-QKt3	23 RxQ	B-B
7 QKt-Q2	B-R3	24 KR-KKt	BxR
8 BxB	RxB	25 PxB	R-KKt
9 Kt-K2	Kt-B4	26 BxP	Kt-K2
10 B-B2	P-R4	27 B-B6	Kt-Kt3
11 Kt-KKt3	P-Kt3	28 R-Kt4	K-Q2
12 KtxKt	KtPxKt	29 P-KR4	Kt-B
13 Kt-B	P-KR5	30 PxKt(Q)	QRxQ
14 P-K3	B-K2	31 RxR	RxR
15 Q-K2	Q-Q2	32 P-R5	R-Kt6
16 K-Q2	Q-Q2	33 P-R6	R-R6
17 P-KKt4	PxP	34 Kt-Kt4	Resigns

Hanauer scores an easy point.

English Opening

Hanauer White	Ulvestad Black	Hanauer White	Ulvestad Black
1 P-QB4	P-KB4	11 Q-Q2	R-Kt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	12 QR-Q	K-R?(a)
3 P-KKt3	P-B4	13 Kt-K6	Q-K
4 B-Kt2	Kt-B3	14 KtxR	QxKt
5 P-Q4	PxP	15 Kt-Q5	Kt-K
6 KtxP	P-KKt3	16 Kt-Kt6	Kt-Q3
7 Castles	B-Kt2	17 P-B5	Kt(Q3)-B2
8 Kt-QB3	Kt-K4	18 P-KB4	Kt-Kt5
9 P-QKt3	Castles	19 BxBch	KxB
10 B-Kt2	P-QR3	20 Q-B3ch	Resigns

(a) A blunder, but Black's game is difficult, and in such positions blunders come easily. Probably 12 . . . P-Q2 is necessary, but White's pressure in the center will make Black's development a problem.

Pingel Not to Play

DETROIT (AP)—John Pingel, all-America halfback at Michigan State College in 1938, announced he would not play professional football with the Detroit Lions this season.

Pingel said he intended to devote all of his time to his job in the sales promotion department of a Detroit automobile manufacturing company.

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NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BEES vs. BROOKLYN
Seats at National League Field Sta. 9600

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 175,000
Previous day's sales 308,390
1940 volume to date 136,344,495
1939 volume to date 132,022,162

Stocks Gain Fractionally; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Traders leaned slightly to the buying side in today's stock market.

While demand was highly selective, gains of fractions to a point or so were fairly well distributed near the start of the final hour. Dealings were slack.

Lack of real selling in recent markets, brokers said, provided the principal inspiration for speculative contingents to take on a few purchasing commitments here and there.

Business news, on the whole, was interpreted as constructive, but bullish handicaps still were seen in the absence of conclusive war developments and clouds which continue to enshroud the national tax program.

Shares tilting moderately upward included Allied Chemical, General Motors, Yellow Truck, Briggs Mfg., Baldwin Locomotive, White Sewing Machine, Westinghouse, du Pont, Sears Roebuck, Anaconda, Kennecott and U. S. Steel.

Financial quarters noted figures of the Federal Reserve Board indicating the country's department store sales declined more than seasonally in July. The board disclosed its adjusted index dropped 2 points during the month to 89 per cent of the 1923-25 average.

Store activities for the week ended Aug. 3, however, were placed at 5 per cent above the corresponding period last year, and the total for 31 weeks of 1940 topped the corresponding time in 1939 by 4 per cent. In the latest week principal year-to-year increases were registered in the districts of Dallas, Cleveland, St. Louis, Boston, Richmond and Indianapolis.

Holders of farm implement company shares were encouraged by reports domestic sales in this industry lately have been running about 15 per cent higher than a year ago.

Bond Market Spotty

Buyers picked over a small assortment of rail and industrial bonds at fractionally higher prices today.

While the market as a whole leaned to the topside, enough minus signs cropped out by the start of the last hour to give a spotty appearance.

Trade in the foreign list was high lighted by sale of 7 French stamped 7s of '49 at 70, a jump of 24¾ points from the last sale on July 12, Queensland 7s advanced more than 3 and Australia 5s also improved.

A couple of United States Governments sold at declines running to ¼ point.

Favored in the corporate section were such liens as Nickel Plate 5½s, Firestone Tire 3½s, Cleveland Union Terminal 4½s, Armour of Delaware 4s of '55.

Trimmed a notch were International Telephone 5s, St. Paul 5s, Southern Railway 4s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

T. W. A. Reports Second Quarter Net Below 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of the Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., in the second quarter of this year totaled $778, compared with $8,974 in the like 1939 period, according to Jack Frye, President. For the first six months of 1940 the company sustained a loss of $390,680, against a loss of $355,868 in 1939. Passenger revenues in the six months period amounted to $3,149,122, a 54 per cent increase over the $2,047,814 of a year ago.

Mr. Frye said a good deal of the increased expenses this year could be attributed to the expansion of facilities, in anticipation of increased business. He also said no mail revenue had been received for the company's operations on Route 44 (New York and Chicago, Pittsburgh and Chicago, and Chicago and Kansas City), although mail had been carried since December. Payment will be made when the Civil Aeronautics Board decides on the rate.

Business Personals

Officials of Montgomery Ward & Co. have announced the resignation of Donald R. McLennan as a director. Mr. McLennan is chairman of the board of Marsh & McLellan, Inc., insurance firm.

C. M. Wood, for many years a vice-president of C. F. Childs & Co., New York, has resigned to organize a Government bond department for Blair & Co., Inc. Mr. Wood is expected to assume his new position about Sept. 6.

F. S. Moseley & Co., investment bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, have announced that William T. King is now associated with them as manager of their municipal department. Mr. King had previously been assistant manager of the municipal department of the First Boston Corporation. He is Vice-President of the Municipal Bond Club of Boston.

Huff, Geyer & Hecht, Inc., New York over-the-counter securities house, has opened a Boston office at 10 Post Office Square, with direct private wire facilities to its main office in New York.

Brown, Bennett & Johnson, Inc., New York, announced that John A. Nolan has become associated with them as manager of their municipal bond department.

Formation of Ralph F. Carr & Co. to conduct an investment and brokerage business, has been announced. The new concern will have offices at 10 Post Office Square, Boston. Ralph F. Carr was formerly vice-president and director of Claflin, Hubbard & Jenkins Co.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	A'g 6
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47	47	47	A'g 6
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
27½	16½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	18	18	18	
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	13	13	13	Jul 30
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	6	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	5	4½	4½	4½	A'g 9
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	8	8	8	A'g 9
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	— ¼
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	133¼	133¼	133¼	A'g 9
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	5	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ½
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 9
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	13	157½	155	155	
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 9
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	3	11⅜	11½	11¾	+ ⅝
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	64	64	64	A'g 7
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	6	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	A'g 8
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 7
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 19
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	43	43	43	A'g 9
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	
75	41¾	Am Airlines	4	56¾	56½	56¾	— ¼
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7½	7½	7½	A'g 9
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	6	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	34½	34½	34½	A'g 9
2¾	2	Am Cable & R	1	2⅛	2	2	A'g 9
116½	87	Am Can (4)	4	95	95	95	— ½
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	177	177	177	A'g 9
33½	18	Am Car & Fdy	6	25	24⅜	24½	A'g 9
51¾	34	Am Car pf	3	43¼	42¾	43¼	+1
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	1	18⅞	18½	18½	A'g 9
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jul 25
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	118¾	118¾	118¾	A'g 5
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 31
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 8
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¾e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 8
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 7
6⅝	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 9
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 6
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	2	14½	14½	14½	A'g 9
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	4	28¾	27¾	28¾	+1¾
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	A'g 9
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Jul 19
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	— ½
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 8
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	A'g 9
45	30	Am Inv Ill(1.35e)	4	40	40	40	A'g 9
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	49	49	49	A'g 9
63	38	Am Locomotive	5	13½	13	13⅜	A'g 9
147⅜	10	Am Loco pf (3k)	2	54¾	54¼	54¼	+1¾
33⅜	13¾	Am M & F (.80)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
25	12¾	Am M & Metal	11	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ⅜
121	90	Am Metal (1¼e)	1	14½	14½	14½	
5¼	2	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90½	90½	90½	Jul 11
63¼	34¾	Am Power & Lt	2	3½	3½	3½	
54	28¼	APL $6 pf (33⅓k)	2	50	50	50	A'g 9
10⅜	4¾	APL$5pf 2.81¼k)	2	42½	42½	42½	A'g 8
17½	9½	Am Rad & St S	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
10	4⅜	Am Roll Mill	3	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
12¾	7	Am R M pf(4½)	1	62½	62½	62½	
11⅜	5	Am Saf R (.80)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
54	30¼	Am Seat (½g)	3	7¼	7	7	A'g 9
147	122	Am Sm&R(1½e)	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
70	51⅞	Am S & R pf (7)	2	134¾	134½	134¾	A'g 5
33⅜	19½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56	56	56	A'g 7
14⅝	9¼	Am Steel F (¾e)	2	23¾	23½	23½	— ¼
17¼	11	Am Stores (½e)	8	12¾	12½	12¾	A'g 8
23⅜	12¾	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13½	13½	13½	A'g 6
93	73½	Am Sugar Ref	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	A'g 1
18	11¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	A'g 8
175¼	145	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	A'g 9
89½	69	Am T & T (9)	2	162	162	162	— ¼
91¾	70	Am Tobacco (5)	2	75½	75	75	A'g 9
151	136	Am Tob B (5)	1	75½	75½	75½	—1
5¾	2⅝	Am Tob pf (6)	1	142¾	142¾	142¾	A'g 9
12⅝	5¼	Am Type Fdrs	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	A'g 8
10⅛	8⅜	Am Water Wks	3	9	9	9	
12	6	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	A'g 8
52½	25½	Am Woolen	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4¼	Am Wool pf (3k)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
45½	35	Am Zinc L & S	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
32	18	AmZinc ppf 3¾k	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
41¼	20	Anaconda (¾e)	22	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
22⅝	12½	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	25	25	25	A'g 3
15¾	8	Anchor H (.30e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅜
4¼	1¾	Andes Cop (½e)	2	9	8¾	8¾	A'g 1
35½	23	A P W Paper	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
110⅛	97½	Arch D-M(1.05e)	2	26	26	26	A'g 8
7⅝	4	Arm Del pf 7)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 31
64¼	35	Armour Ill	6	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
68	58½	Armour Ill pr pf	1	39½	39½	39½	A'g 9
43¾	22⅜	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
11	6⅛	Arm Cork (¾e)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅜
9½	3⅜	Arnold C (½e)	2	8	7¾	7¾	A'g 9
9	4⅜	Artloom Corp	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 7
80	68½	Assd Dry Goods	1	5½	5½	5½	
85	49½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 18
45	29½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	— ½
25¼	13	Associates In (2)	1	35	35	35	A'g 7
57½	39½	Atch T & S F	2	16	15¾	16	
23½	9⅝	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	49	49	49	+ ⅞
22⅜	8¼	Atl Coast Line	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅞
22½	9¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 5
27½	18¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 22
110	102	Atl Refining (1)	2	22½	22	22½	+ ½
9⅞	7	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	109	109	109	A'g 6
51	43¼	Atlas Corp (¼e)	6	7⅛	7	7	A'g 9
80½	57	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	A'g 3
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	62¾	62½	62½	A'g 2
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	5½	5⅜	5½	A'g 7
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	2	2⅛	2	2	A'g 7
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	11	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ½
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	A'g 9
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	8½	8½	8½	
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 5
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 8
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	1	8½	8½	8½	A'g 9
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	27	27	27	A'g 9
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	102	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115½	115½	115½	+ ¼
97⅝	71¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	— ½
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix A (1¾e)	11	30½	30¼	30½	
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ½
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpt(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 2
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	A'g 6
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	11	78½	77⅝	78½	+ ⅜
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	120	120	120	A'g 9
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	2	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅞
22½	15	Black & Dk (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	A'g 9
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅞e)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅜
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 2
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	5	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
19⅝	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
24½	17	Borden Co (.90e)	13	19	19	19	
25⅛	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	2	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
27⅛	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 12
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	34⅝	34½	34½	A'g 7
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	A'g 8
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	5	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	24	20⅜	19⅞	20¼	+1
53¾	38	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33	33	33	Jul 19
24⅝	11½	Bristol M (2.40)	1	42½	42⅛	42½	A'g 1
114⅝	49	Bkly & Q Trans	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
25½	13¼	Bkly-Man Tr	4	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
37½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114½	114⅝	A'g 6
29½	14¾	Brown Sh (1e)	1	17	17	17	A'g 9
10⅛	6¼	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
6¼	3	Bucyrus-E (1¼e)	1	22	22	22	— ½
6¼	3⅛	Budd Mfg	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
33½	20	Budd Wh (.20e)	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
33	17⅝	Bullard Co (¾e)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
21⅝	12¼	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	A'g 3
5¼	2	Burling Mill (1)	4	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
7⅝	4½	Bush Terminal	12	21¼	21⅛	21¼	A'g 9
23¼	17½	Butler Br (.15e)	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
4⅛	2¼	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19	19	19	A'g 9
13¾	6⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	13	4⅛	4	4	
15½	9	Byers (AM) Co	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
		Byron Jack (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
		C					
16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	5	16½	16½	16½	
52½	50½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	4	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	A'g 9
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	4	3	3	3	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	33½	33½	33½	A'g 8
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	A'g 6
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	1	28	28	28	
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	2	2½	2½	2½	A'g 9
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	4	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	46½	46½	46½	A'g 9
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	5	29¼	29¼	29¼	
12½	5	Celotex Corp	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	A'g 9
26¼	17½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	A'g 7
3⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	5	3	3	3	Jul 23
11¾	4	Cent Vicletta S	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 7
6	3	Century Rib M	1	3	3	3	A'g 9
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	1	24	24	24	
3⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 8
30¾	17⅛	Chain Belt (¾e)	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	A'g 7
29½	10⅞	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	A'g 5
42⅜	30½	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 6
97½	84¼	Ches&Ohio(2½)	3	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
47⅝	31¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 11
2½	1⅞	Ches Corp	1	1	1	1	Jul 25
		Chi & E ill pf					

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3⅛	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1½	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 7
2½	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 9
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 9
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 8
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 8
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 9
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 6
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	30	30	30	+1
	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 7
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	3	¼	¼	¼	Jul 23
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 5
16⅛	9	Chicksha Cot	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
6⅜	2½	Childs Co	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 8
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	12	28⅝	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
14¼	10	C I T & F (.60e)	6	74⅞	72½	74½	+1
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	A'g 9
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 8
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	1	33	33	33	+1
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	3	32½	32	32	A'g 8
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
131	99½	Coca-Cola(2¼e)	2	132¾	132¾	132¾	— ⅛
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	105	105	105	
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	1	59	59	59	A'g 8
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	7	115⅜	115⅛	115⅜	A'g 9
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	A'g 6
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	6	24	24	24	A'g 9
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	4	16	16	16	A'g 9
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	7	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	A'g 9
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	79	79	79	A'g 9
8½	3½	Colum Pict	4	4½	4¼	4¼	A'g 2
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	A'g 9
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	3	79⅝	79⅛	79⅝	A'g 8
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	2	31¼	31⅛	31¼	+ ⅛
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	A'g 6
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	2	38¼	38⅛	38¼	
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
1⅜	¾	Com'th & South	11	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	61	61	61	+ ½
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	11	30¾	30⅝	30¾	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3	3	3	A'g 2
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	3	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Jul 31
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	4	12	12	12	A'g 8
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	6	28⅜	28⅛	28¾	+ ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	107	107	107	A'g 9
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 8
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 5
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	12	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 31
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 8
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	4	13½	13	13	Jul 31
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100½	100½	100½	A'g 7
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 7
1⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 9
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	80½	80½	80½	Jul 30
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	116½	116	116½	Jul 30
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¾e)	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	A'g 5
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	35½	35½	35½	
4¾	2	Cont Motors	10	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	11	18¼	17¾	17¾	A'g 9
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	1	22	22	22	A'g 9
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	2	18½	18½	18½	
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	A'g 9
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	171	171	171	A'g 7
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	A'g 8
1½	½	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
24¼	13	Crane Co	18	17¾	17	17⅜	+ ⅞
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	6	23⅜	23¼	23¼	A'g 9
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	3

Commerce and Finance

Business Centers Report Good Increase in Consumer Buying

Business and Industry

Skilled Worker In Big Demand Survey Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—A startling condition of available trained manpower in U. S. industry is revealed here as first returns from questionnaires to industry began to be tabulated by the American Society of Tool Engineers.

According to confidential advices received so far from all types of production industries in all sections of the country, American Industry—faced with the tremendous expansion program for defense—does not even have enough skilled help and trained technicians to take care of current demands.

Need Workers

According to Ford R. Lamb, Executive Secretary of the A. S. T. E., early reports reveal that 34 per cent of industrial organizations are inadequately staffed for even present needs as to tool engineers—the men who are responsible for converting engineering blueprints into production operations.

More than this, he said, 68 per cent of industry is in need of additional tool and die workers, while 67 per cent is searching the country for really skilled mechanics.

On top of this condition, the questionnaires reveal that 60 to 70 per cent of industrial plants have plans for expansion of operations in the next few months, requiring still additional tool engineers and skilled workers. Of the companies who are planning immediate expansions, over three-fourths will need additional tool engineers beyond present needs, while 79 per cent must have more tool and die men and 81 per cent will have to find additional skilled mechanics to be able to make the expansion program effective.

Need Is Great

Mr. Lamb was hesitant as to giving out figures as to numerical requirements.

"We have not as yet finished our tabulations," he said. "Questionnaires are still coming in. However, if we had to make a guess at the total number required for the projected industrial expansion alone, as revealed from questionnaires now at hand, the figures would be somewhere around 60,000 to 70,000 tool engineers and close to 500,000 skilled mechanics.

"On the West Coast alone, the aircraft industry will need in the neighborhood of 40,000 additional workers in the next four to six months, as an example, including skilled mechanics and machine operators."

Crude Oil Output Continued to Drop In Month of June

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Mines reported production of crude petroleum continued downward in June, the daily output averaging 3,723,000 or about 90,000 barrels below the May level. The output, however, was about 7 per cent larger than a year ago.

Crude runs to stills in June were virtually unchanged from May. The material decline in crude production was reflected in stocks which showed little change in June compared with a material gain in May.

Illinois production increased about 60,000 barrels to a new peak of 506,500 barrels. California and Kansas registered small gains, Louisiana and Oklahoma minor declines, while the Texas output fell from 1,408,100 barrels daily in May to 1,272,600 barrels in June.

Gasoline yield increased in June but remained considerably below a year ago.

Distillate yield of 13.1 per cent in June was only 0.2 per cent higher than a year ago.

Domestic demand for motor fuel exceeded expectations, probably due to large amount of pre-tax buying, the bureau said. The demand totaled 55,459,000 barrels, or 11 per cent above a year ago. Exports of motor fuel also exceeded previous estimates. The total was 2,581,000 barrels of which 646,000 was aviation gasoline. Included in the latter figure were 106,000 barrels of anti-knock compounds and blending agents.

The liquidation of gasoline stocks exceeded normal, slightly more than 7,000,000 barrels being withdrawn from inventory of finished gasoline.

Coal, Coke Prices Rise in Canada

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Investigation of coal prices by the War-time Prices and Trade Board have shown substantial increases in cost of imported coal and coke in various parts of Canada since the start of the war, it was announced.

"Where these price advances reflect increases in cost over which the dealers have no control—such as higher prices at the mine, higher transportation costs, the premium on United States funds, the war exchange tax—the board recognizes the right of the dealers to pass on such additions," the announcement said.

"It is evident, from the inquiries received, that many of those who have complained have not recognized the fact that neither the dealers nor the board are responsible for these increases in cost; they come within the category of uncontrollable costs."

Certain increases in retail prices for coal and coke have been inevitable insofar as Canadian consumers are concerned.

Railroad Planning to Burn Last Mortgage

Wide World

Upper: This 1904 model locomotive is the pride of the Morristown & Erie Railroad. Lower left: Mauritius Jensen (left), auditor and assistant secretary of the road, and Thomas Mesler, the road's only engineer. Lower right: Here are housed the locomotives.

Celanese Corp. Plans $25,000,000 Debenture Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering $25,000,000 of 3 per cent debentures, due Aug. 1, 1955.

The company said that $10,550,000 would be applied to the redemption at 105½ per cent of $10,000,000 principal amount of 3 2/3 per cent sinking fund debentures due Sept. 1, 1948, and that the remainder of the proceeds would "initially" become a part of the corporation's funds.

The company said that it expected, during the next two years, to use approximately $14,000,000 from general funds for plant additions, machinery, improvements, facilities for producing and recovering chemicals, spinning and textile equipment, development of new products and acquisition of patents.

Dillon, Read & Company, and Glore, Forgan & Company, both of New York, were listed as principal underwriters.

Morristown & Erie Road Shows Big Brothers How to Finance

WHIPPANY, N. J. (AP)—The Morristown & Erie Railroad, which will move its locomotive out of the way if you honk at a grade crossing on the 11-mile line, is going to show some of its financially embarrassed big brothers by paying off its last item of debt.

Mauritius Jensen, auditor and assistant secretary, has announced the final $15,000 installment on a $300,000 mortgage would be retired Sept. 1. It has been paid by using half of the gross income annually for 10 years.

Mr. Jensen said there was a moral in the financial story of the meandering little line that carries freight between Morristown and Junction with the Erie at Essex Fells.

"It proves," said the auditor, "that a small road, personally managed and given a reasonable amount of business, can operate efficiently, give good service, be free of labor trouble and make money. If a large road absorbed the little Morristown & Erie, they would undoubtedly want to discontinue service immediately and junk the line. Mergers and consolidations rarely, if ever, prove of benefit to shippers, employees, or the line itself."

The M. & E.'s principal customer is a paper mill owned by the McEwan family, which is represented among the line's 44 stockholders.

There are three locomotives, but only one engineer—Thomas Mesler, who started with the original Whippany River Railroad when it was founded in 1896—four freight cars, two cranes, an unused passenger car and 27 employees. The engines are of the vintage of 1898, 1903, and 1904.

The train crew likes to keep on friendly terms with the public, and on occasion will move equipment out of the way when a motorist blows at a blocked crossing.

Passenger service was discontinued in 1928. The peak freight year was 1929, when 317,000 tons were carried. Last year's load was 190,000 tons.

Economy League Approves Profit Tax

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Economy League approved an excess profits levy as a step toward sound financing of the defense program, but called for "economies in other parts of the federal budget."

This Changing World

War Debts—Morgenthau Suggests a Swap Might Be Made for Blocked Foreign Funds in America—Sitting on the Money

By H. B. Elliston

Among the curious myths extant in Europe about America is one that the war debts have been forgotten. For instance, only last night I read this soothing bit of self-comfort in an English book called "The American Entente" by Professor R. B. Mowat: "After a year or two of complete cessation of payments, they (Americans) seem almost to have forgotten the debt altogether." I marked an exclamation in the margin, and this morning woke up to find that about the time I was reading the book, Secretary Morgenthau had been making a comment about those forgotten war debts. The comment was that the foreign funds frozen in the United States might be taken over in payment of the war debts.

* * *

The country that the Secretary of the Treasury had in mind in making this comment was Pétain's France. Before the Nazi conquest the French government had rushed some, though by no means all, of its gold to the United States. The metal joined a pile which had already been sent to New York for safekeeping. There it lies, in a dungeon 85 feet under the street level of Maiden Lane, as much a refugee as any human immigrant. Nobody knows exactly how big the cache is, because the Federal Reserve Bank of New York doesn't give the exact figures, and they aren't included in the total of America's gold stock at Fort Knox and other depositories. Perhaps the total of "earmarked" gold is about $1,600,000—of which half probably belongs to France.

In addition, individual Frenchmen hold accounts in American banks, own real estate or industrial equities, or have other financial interests in the United States. We used to call these funds "hot money," you remember. The money was called "hot" because it could be just as easily withdrawn as sent in. But the war came, and then the conquest of France, and overnight the "hot" money (perhaps $1,000,000,000 in all) was frozen. It is the administration's policy, followed in the case of all the occupied countries, to prevent the recall of these French assets on the grounds that the recall might be made under duress exerted by the aggressor Nazis.

At one time, it looked as if Ambassador Bullitt had come back to America with Pétain's request for the release of those funds. At any rate, the Ambassador went out of his way to say a good word for the Pétain regime, and seemed to imply that the Vichy government was quite independent. It was a nice act of friendship toward the venerable Marshal. But the encomium failed to blot out the obvious facts of the situation in France. France is a conquered territory, without even a peace treaty to signify the definitive end of war, and the Vichy government is falling over itself in its anxiety to show Hitler that France is more royalist than the king. Shades of that once-proud democracy! Ambassador Bullitt couldn't offset a picture which gets a fresh dab of Hitlerism every day.

Accordingly, the reminder from Secretary Morgenthau may be regarded as an answer to the pressures which have been put on the Treasury to unfreeze the closed deposits.

* * *

There is nothing new or arbitrary in this policy of putting foreign funds in escrow in time of war. Before the outbreak of war, the British retained Czech assets in London in the face of a request for release from the German-dominated Czech National Bank. Actually, the British regretted that they gave up Czech gold accounts which were held in London in the name of the Bank for International Settlements. Governor Montagu Norman of the Bank of England allowed repatriation to slip through his fingers. He came in for severe criticism for his neglect, as did Sir John Simon, who was hard put to it, gifted in casuistic explanations as he is, in accounting for the lapse. In the last war, too, there was the precedent of Russian gold. Russian deposits from Tsarist days have never yet been surrendered to the Soviet authorities.

After all, the fear of Nazi occupation is exactly the reason that foreigners—individuals and governments—put their money on deposit in New York.

Secretary Morgenthau's hint may hold off those friends of Pétain's France who want to prop up the new regime. One wonders whether the pressurists gave any thought to the prior satisfaction of American claims. Aside from the $4,000,000,000 war debt, American concerns have branch plants in France, and individual Americans have investments. The pressurists may have taken it for granted that this administration would behave toward war-torn Europe as it has behaved elsewhere in connection with American investments, viz. refuse to act as debt collectors. Or, as in Mexico, acquiesce in expropriation. Or, as all around the world, sit by and see foreign debtors knock down the prices of their bonds in the New York market, and then buy them in at the knockdown prices from harassed American owners. There's a welcome return to realism in the Secretary of the Treasury's reminder that there are frozen debts outstanding against France to offset the frozen credits.

Pending a settlement, Uncle Sam has every right in law, precedent, and common sense in sitting on the credits. That is the only way he will ever get any satisfaction of his own claims.

Retail Sales 7 to 10 P. C. During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail trade improved at many business centers this week as cooler weather brought out larger crowds of shoppers, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

"The last of the summer clearance merchandise continued to move well," the mercantile agency said, "but the principal attention of department store shoppers was directed to house furnishings and new fall apparel offerings.

"Furniture sales events, which had been hit hardest during the previous week, enjoyed a snappy comeback in a number of cities.

"White goods promotions were also said to be attracting brisk purchasing, particularly in muslins and sheetings. In apparel departments the merchandising spotlight was on furs, dressy coats, costume suits, and back-to-school wear, and these items were generally volume leaders in the order named.

"Grocery purchasing broadened out, after a period in which soft drinks, fruits, and fresh vegetables sold in heavy volume at the expense of meats and canned goods. Automobile dealers reported only a mild slackening in turnover, despite the fact that shortages of the more popular models were becoming progressively more acute.

"With few exceptions, trade centers report consumers are buying more than last summer. Usually industrial areas show the broadest year-to-year increase and a strong upward tendency. Farm areas have a more spotty showing, with some hesitation noted in cotton and tobacco regions.

"Resort trade is said to be below earlier expectations, although somewhat above last year in most sections."

Nation-wide retail gains over the comparable 1939 figures were placed at 7 to 10 per cent, with regional comparisons as follows:

New England, 3 to 6 per cent; East, 7 to 16 per cent; Middle West, 8 to 13 per cent; South, 4 to 10 per cent; Southwest, 3 to 8; Northwest and Pacific Coast, 2 to 5 per cent.

Warner & Swasey Plan to Issue Common Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Warner & Swasey Company, Cleveland, has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering 276,580 shares of its common stock without par value, which will be offered to the public through underwriters, and an indeterminate amount which will be reserved for exchange for the company's 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, $100 par value, shortly after the public offering. Smith, Barney & Co. of New York are named as the principal underwriters.

The company, an important producer of precision machine tools, has been a privately owned enterprise since its formation 60 years ago, and filing of the registration statement follows its recently announced plan to provide a public market for its now closely held securities. There are presently outstanding 248,695 shares of $5 par value common stock, which are largely owned by the Warner and Swasey interests or estates, relatives or heirs of the founders, and by officers, directors and present or former employees of the company.

At a special meeting in Cleveland on Aug. 20 stockholders will be asked to approve a plan of recapitalization increasing the company's authorized common stock from 300,000 shares of $5 par value to 1,000,000 no-par shares, and changing each present $5 par share into three new shares without par value.

Private Building In Mexico Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Private construction throughout Mexico since the beginning of the year has increased substantially, according to a Commerce Department report received from Mexico City. The desire of Mexicans to invest in real estate seems not to have been confined to the cities, the report stated, but to have extended to most of the outlying areas.

Ample funds appear to be available for construction financing. The sharply accelerated demand for housing in Mexico City is believed due to the large increase in the city's population, which according to the last census totaled around 1,500,000.

A general tendency is evident on the part of residents of the capital to get nearer to the downtown section, or to their work, due to inadequate transportation facilities.

Insured Commercial Banks Increase Profits in 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Net profit of all insured commercial banks in 1939 amounted to 72 cents for each $100 of deposits, the American Bankers' Association said.

In 1938 the net profit was 60 cents per $100 of deposits. Both figures are before deduction of preferred and common dividends. After dividends, net in 1939 was 30 cents per $100 deposits compared with 15 cents in 1938.

Railroad Equipment Concerns Fit Into U. S. Defense Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Purchases of railroad equipment and supplies have increased sharply in recent weeks. Still larger purchases are under negotiation, according to the Standard Statistics Company. Much of this business represents work to be completed before the fall traffic peak. While fourth-quarter business may be disappointing, it is already clear that manufacturers' 1940 earnings will be their best since 1937.

However, chief interest in the railroad equipment companies is on the basis of their prospects for 1941 and beyond, when the influence of our national defense program will be reflected. They are traditionally potential munition makers and many of them piled up huge profits during 1914-1918. Nearly all of them can turn out shells. The big locomotive and car builders can also produce tanks, gun forgings and other items which will be in special demand under the defense program.

Profit margins on U. S. Government contracts will be far smaller than on foreign armament business. Nevertheless, a higher level of railroad equipment orders, plus the specialty business arising from the national defense program, should permit most of these companies to report continuing gains in earnings over the next year or longer.

Tax Threat Uncertain

It has been assumed in some circles that the railroad equipment companies would be particularly hard hit by excess profit taxation, owing to the fact that their normal earning power based on results in recent years has been very low.

Almost any profit on the part of the big locomotive and car builders would classify an excess profit if the showing of the 1936-39 period should be taken as the normal base.

With taxation based on excessive earnings in proportion to invested capital, however, the position of the railroad equipment companies would be satisfactory enough. Almost all the leading concerns represent heavy capital investment, even in relation to earnings in very good years.

The background of calculations regarding the railroad equipment and supply companies is affected radically by the existing war emergency. That emergency, as it has been characterized since the unleashing of Hitler's total war, is no passing phenomenon. It will be with us for years, regardless of the ultimate outcome of the war itself. In this country it is marked by initiation of a vast program of national defense. The situation holds special business potentialities for railroad equipment and supply companies. It should mean: a substantial volume of armament orders; and an addition to normal railroad equipment and supply business.

Armament Business

Among those industries in a position to handle armament orders, the railroad equipment industry is outstanding, at least as far as its leading companies are concerned. They have large foundry and forge facilities, expert engineers and draftsmen, and much essential experience.

During the war period of 1914-1918, many companies in the industry profited from munitions business, both before and after the United States became a belligerent. In most cases, the bulk of the business booked was shrapnel and shell casings, which virtually all of the companies could make. The large car and locomotive builders produced a wide variety of additional items, including rifles, heavy gun mounts, artillery vehicles, and special forgings and castings of all sorts.

The orders began to come in during 1915 (being reflected in 1916 profits) and continued to the end of the war. Prominent among the beneficiaries were American Car & Foundry, American Locomotive, American Steel Foundries, Baldwin Locomotive, New York Air Brake, Pullman, and Westinghouse Air Brake.

Orders Depend on War

What the present conflict will mean in the way of direct war orders will depend on the course of hostilities. For a long time such business was ruled out by the passive nature of the struggle. The passivity vanished definitely before Hitler's blitzkrieg. A considerable volume of overseas orders should materialize if the war continues and shipments remain possible. However, with the area of conflict narrowed sharply as a result of the conquest of France, the total can hardly be anything like as large as it was during the war of 1914-1918.

Our own national program is of more tangible importance. This program will be subject to constant revision, but it is certain to assume enormous proportions. By the middle of July, when President Roosevelt came out for total defense, initial steps had been taken calling for ultimate outlays of over $10,000,000,000. Additional billions will be called for in future years.

Large sums must go directly into the purchase of military and naval equipment, in the manufacture of which the railroad equipment industry may be expected to play in important part. Profits will be much smaller than on foreign armament business, and there will always be the possibility of special control measures. Nevertheless, in conjunction with even a modest amount of railroad business, the orders could assure their recipients of profitable operations over several years. This is an unusual prospect in the declining and basically unsteady railroad equipment industry.

Not all railroad equipment and supply companies will share equally in U. S. armament business. Some will not share at all. The emphasis will be on tanks and other instruments of mechanized warfare, on anti-aricraft guns, rapid-fire guns and other such items, much more than on shells. Apart from the Midvale Company, now virtually an armament enterprise, the companies best situated to benefit are American Car & Foundry, American Locomotive, and Baldwin. Pullman likewise is in a position to obtain important orders, and perhaps ultimately General Steel Castings and several others.

Railroad Equipment

The railroads are a vital factor in our national defense. If this country goes to war they will have to handle vastly more traffic than under normal peacetime conditions, and to handle it under much greater stress of urgency. In the war years of 1917 and 1918, railroad freight traffic averaged 40 per cent more than in 1914. Unless the railroads are prepared for such a contingency, there can be no such thing as adequate national defense.

In many respects the railroads were better prepared in 1914 than they are today. About 78 per cent of the freight cars and 57 per cent of the locomotives on line in 1914 had been purchased during the preceding 10 years, whereas on Jan. 1, 1940, only about 14 per cent of the freight cars and less than 5 per cent of the locomotives were less than 10 years old.

The age and obsolescence factors are of course particularly significant in the case of locomotives. As regards freight cars there is also the question of limited supply. Some 861,000 cars of freight were loaded in the peak year of 1939. At present there are roughly 1,620,000 freight cars on line. By cutting the proportion of bad-order cars to 6 per cent, such an inventory could probably be made to care for peacetime traffic of somewhat more than 900,000 carloads weekly without serious car shortages. However, it would hardly suffice for wartime traffic increases.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.4 P. C. In August 3 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.4 per cent during the week ended August 3 due to lower prices for farm products, foods, and hides and leather products. The all-commodity index fell to 77.0 per cent of the 1926 average, the lowest level reached since early in September of last year. Compared with the corresponding week of August, 1939, the index is higher by 2.5 per cent, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The largest group decline, 1.2 per cent, was recorded for farm products. Hides and leather products dropped 0.9 per cent; foods, 0.7 per cent; miscellaneous commodities, 0.4 per cent; and fuel and lighting materials, 0.1 per cent. Building materials advanced 0.1 per cent, and textile products, metals and metal products, chemicals and allied products, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

Weakening prices for agricultural commodities, hides, skins, cocoa beans, copra, raw silk, and rubber were largely responsible for the decline of 0.9 per cent in the raw materials group index.

Commodity groups	Aug. 3 1940	July 27 1940	Percentage changes to Aug. 3, 1940, from July 27	Aug. 5 1939
All commodities	77.0	77.3	—0.4	+2.5
Farm prod	65.2	66.0	—1.2	+4.3
Foods	69.1	69.6	—0.7	+2.8
Hides and lea prod	98.1	99.0	—0.9	+4.7
Textile prod	71.8	71.8	0	+6.5
Fuel & lighting mtls	71.7	71.8	—0.1	—2.3
Metals, metal prod	94.9	94.9	0	+1.6
Building materials	92.8	92.7	+0.1	+3.0
Chem allied prod	76.8	76.8	0	+1.1
Housfurn goods	90.0	90.0	0	+3.4
Misc com	77.4	77.7	—0.4	+6.0
Raw materials	69.4	70.0	—0.9	+2.7
Semimanuf articles	77.3	77.5	—0.3	+3.8
Manuf com	80.8	81.0	—0.2	+2.0
All com. other than farm prod	79.6	79.8	—0.3	+2.0
All com. other than farm prod. foods	82.3	82.4	—0.1	+2.2

*No comparable data.

Pontiac Announces Output Schedules

PONTIAC, Mich. (AP)—Announcing the beginning of 1941 model production by his company, Harry J. Klingler, President and General Manager of Pontiac Division of General Motors, said that output schedules of 10,000 units for August and 22,000 for September have been set.

He described the 1940 model year as the best in the company's history with a factory production of 217,000 cars. "We are hoping for a 30 per cent increase in 1941," he said.

Pontiac division has just increased its foundry capacity 50 per cent, with two large brick additions to the buildings, new cupolas, a new sand handling and mixing set-up and improved equipment on the heavy casting lines.

Market Value of Bonds Rises

NEW YORK (AP)—The market value of 1,350 bond issues in the New York Stock Exchange at the end of July rose to $48,601,638,211 from $47,665,777,410 for 1,358 issues at the end of June, the exchange reported. Par value increased to $53,431,133,428 from $52,279,297,534. Average price per $1,000 bond widened to $909.60 from $901.40.

New Mortgage Loans Show A Good Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—With loans for new construction showing sharp gains, the new mortgage lending activities of savings and loan associations increased 23 per cent in the first six months of 1940 over the corresponding period in 1939, a survey by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board indicated.

Federal-chartered member institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank System showed an estimated increase of 31.6 per cent, while state-chartered member institutions increased their activity 22.2 per cent. Non-member institutions increased their business 7.3 per cent.

Estimated totals for the contrasting six months period for all types of new mortgage lending were:

	1940	1939
Federal associations	$239,334,000	$181,855,000
State associations	222,194,000	181,839,000
Non-members	96,833,000	90,262,000
Total	$558,361,000	$453,956,000

The new mortgage business of savings and loan associations for June, 1940, was estimated at $106,984,000, a drop of 6.6 per cent from the $114,542,000 figure for May, but 13.6 per cent above figures for June, 1939. All types of Bank members were represented in the June-to-June increase, but activity of non-member institutions decreased 6.8 per cent.

Loans for new construction increased from $133,672,000 for the first six months of 1939 to $172,594,000 for the first six months of 1940, with member institutions of the Bank System responsible for $153,315,000 of the total.

Of the $106,984,000 of new mortgage business in June of this year, $47,435,000 was credited to Federal-chartered members of the Bank System, $42,214,000 to state-chartered members, and $17,335,000 to non-member institutions.

Anaconda Copper Gets U. S. Contract For Manganese Ore

BUTTE, Mont. (AP)—A contract to supply 240,000 long tons of manganese ores to the federal government for national defense purposes during the next three years has been signed by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company.

The contract calls for delivery of 80,000 long tons per year.

Production of ore will begin as quickly as arrangements can be completed for operating the vast manganese-bearing ore bodies in the Emma Mine in Butte and in adjacent property.

The Anaconda company will spend an estimated $1,500,000 at the mining properties in Butte and for construction of a nodulizing plant at the Anaconda reduction works, and conversion of copper-concentration equipment into manganese-handling machinery, spokesmen said.

Loans to Brokers Drop $27,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers in securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $275,000,000.

The week ended Aug. 7 and the total represented a decrease of $27,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $484,000,000.

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East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cotton Loan Is Placed At $150,000,000

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON—The Commodity Credit Corporation announced a loan rate schedule ranging from 9.16 to 9.9 cents a pound on this year's estimated 11,429,000-bale cotton crop.

The announcement by the Federal agency followed a statement by President Roosevelt that he had approved Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's recommendation of a $150,000,000 non-mandatory loan program for the 1940 crop.

Resources Increased

The President also signed a bill increasing the corporation's resources from $900,000,000 to $1,400,000,000 to carry out mandatory corn, cotton and wheat loan provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The bill was designed to meet the marketing emergency resulting from the war and to make possible temporary transfers from the corporation to other agencies of the agricultural department for short-term seasonal needs.

The 1940 cotton loan program will be a continuation of the policy in effect for six years under which the Commodity Credit Corporation holds title to 6,640,000 bales of 1934 and 1937 cotton. In addition, 2,120,000 bales are held subject to redemption by repayment of notes under programs for 1938 and 1939.

The basis of the 1940 loan rate will be 15-16-inch middling cotton, net weight. Last year's basis was ⅞-inch middling.

Figured on a ⅞-inch basis, according to the corporation, the minimum rate this year will be 8.51 cents, against 8.3 cents last year. On this basis the corporation estimated the average loan would be 8.9 cents, or 56 per cent of the June 15 parity price, compared with 8.7 cents last year.

Loans will be made only on negotiable receipts for cotton stored in government-approved warehouses. The maximum monthly rate to be allowed warehouses for storage and fire insurance is unchanged at 15 cents a bale.

Conditions Outlined

Samples of all cotton on which loans are to be made must be classified at one of the several State and regional classifying offices being established throughout the Cotton Belt.

Grades will be the same as those used last year except for the addition of classification for staples of 13-32, 15-32 and 17-32 incfihes. No loans will be made on staple shorter than 13-16 of an inch.

The maximum rate of 9.9 cents will be the rule in Carolina mill areas. In West Texas and New Mexico it will be 9.16 cents, and at all Gulf and Pacific ports 9.8 cents.

Only producers who participate in the 1940 cotton-control program will be eligible for the full rates. Nonco-operators may receive loans at 60 per cent of the full rate, but only on that part of their production in excess of their farm marketing quotas.

Loans, made directly by the Commodity Credit Corporation and by banks and other local lending agencies, will bear 3 per cent interest, will be available until next May 1 and callable on demand with maturity next July 31.

Dividend Meetings

Among the companies which will hold dividend meetings this coming week, as listed by the Fitch Investors Service, are the following:

Monday, August 12

Kellogg (Spencer) & Sons, Inc. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

St. Joseph Lead Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

Tuesday, August 13

Columbia Carbon Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)

Congoleum-Nairn, Inc. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)

Kimberly-Clark Corp. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)

Newberry (J. J.) Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

Procter & Gamble Co (5% Pfd.) (1:45 p. m.)

Spear & Co. ($5.50 1st & 2nd Pfd.) (1:45 p. m.)

Wednesday, August 14

Continental Can Co ($4.50 Pfd.) (9:30 a. m.)

International Mining Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

Thursday, August 15

Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corp. (Com.) (10 a. m.)

International Harvester Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)

Lily Tulip Cup Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

Liquid Carbonic Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)

Friday, August 16

American Sumatra Tobacco Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

Lehn & Fink Products Co. (Com.) (9 a. m.)

Monsanto Chemical Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—We should be inclined for the present to treat Friday's rally from the point of view of its being a technical affair.

Poor's Investment Advisory Service, Boston—The stock market has worked itself into a position that should shortly give an important clue to the near-term and probably intermediate-term price trend. We attach considerable significance to the direction that the industrial average will take in breaking out of the narrow area marked by the closing prices of August 5 and August 7.

New Naval Building Program Crowds Capacity of Shipyards

With the new Navy program crowding shipyard capacity, the 83 now-active coastline ways having an annual capacity of 166 ships are fully utilized and 37 additional ways in partially dismantled condition are being readied for use, according to a study presented in the magazine Business Week.

Early in July, the magazine stated, private shipyards received the largest naval order in history for new ships with vessels aggregating 193,000 displacement tons allocated at a cost of $414,000,000, not including armament, armor, ammunition or propelling machinery for submarines. A few days previously Government naval yards had received orders for 19 naval vessels to cost about $154,577,000.

The use to which the Government naval yards and private shipyards are being put, the purchasers, the size and status of the craft ordered, together with other information, are shown in the following tables which Business Week has assembled from data supplied by the U. S. Maritime Commission:

Naval Shipbuilding

Private shipyards	Type of craft ordered	Status of construction
New York Shipbuilding Corp. (Total tonnage=130,300)	1 battleship	keel laid
	7 cruisers	keel of 1 laid
	1 destroyer tender	launched
	1 repair ship	keel laid
	3 seaplane tenders	keel of 1 laid, 1 launched
Newport News Ship Bldg. & Dry Dock Co. (Total tonnage=159,000)	1 battleship	keel laid
	4 aircraft carriers	keel of 1 laid
	2 cruisers	
Bethlehem Steel Co. (Quincy) (Total tonnage=138,400)	1 battleship	keel laid
	10 cruisers	keels of 2 laid
	2 destroyers	launched
Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock (Total tonnage=47,200)	2 cruisers	keels laid
	16 destroyers	2 launched, 2 keels laid
Electric Boat Co. (Total tonnage=33,000)	22 submarines	1 delivered, 1 launched, keels of 4 laid
Bath Iron Works (Total tonnage=23,000)	14 destroyers	1 delivered, 1 launched, keels of 4 laid
Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co. (S.F.) (Total tonnage=3,400)	2 destroyers	
Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co. (S.I.) (Total tonnage=3,400)	2 destroyers	
Moore Dry Dock Co. (Total tonnage=3,000)	1 seaplane tender	delivered
Luders Marine Construction Co.	1 submarine chaser	launched
DeFoe B. & M. Works	2 submarine chasers	1 launched, 1 keel laid
Electric Boat (Elco)	1 submarine chaser	
	2 motor torpedo boats	1 delivered
Miami S. B. Corp.	2 motor torpedo boats	keels laid
Fisher Boat Works	2 motor torpedo boats	delivered
Higgins Ind., Inc.	2 motor torpedo boats	keels laid

Government Shipyards	Type of craft ordered	Status of construction
New York Navy Yard	3 battleships	1 launched, keel of 1 laid
Philadelphia Navy Yard	3 battleships	1 launched
	1 mine layer	
Norfolk Navy Yard	2 motor torpedo boats	keels laid
	1 battleship	keel laid
	1 aircraft carrier	
	3 minesweepers	keels of 2 laid
Portsmouth Navy Yard	13 submarines	2 launched, 3 keels laid
Mare Island Navy Yard	6 submarines	keels of 2 laid
	2 submarine tenders	keel of 1 laid
Boston Navy Yard	13 destroyers	6 launched
	2 seaplane tenders	
Charleston Navy Yard	9 destroyers	1 launched, 3 keels laid
Puget Sound Navy Yard	4 destroyers	keels of 2 laid
	4 seaplane tenders	keels laid

United States Merchant Ship Construction

Purchaser	No. and Type of Ships	Thousands, Gross Tons	Contract Delivery Date	% Complete, July 1
Bath Iron Works (Bath, Maine)				
National Bulk Carriers	1 tanker	4.8		
American Export Lines	4 cargo	6.2		
Bethlehem Shipbuilding (Quincy, Mass.)				
American Export Lines	4 C3-E cargo	8.5	9-40	62.8
			11-40	54.8
			1-41	44.9
			3-41	26.4
Petroleum Shipping Co.	3 tankers	9.8		
Sinclair Refining Co.	4 tankers	7.6		
	2 tankers	10.5		
Bethlehem Shipbuilding (San Francisco)				
Ocean Dominion S. S. Co.	4 C1-B cargo	6.75	2-41	25.8
			5-41	22.4
			7-41	14.1
			9-41	10.6
(Undisclosed)	1 C1-E cargo	6.75	11-41	10.5
Bethlehem Shipbuilding (Sparrows Point, Md.)				
Standard Oil of N. J.	1 tanker	11.5	1-41	75.0
Miss. Shipping Co.	2 passenger-cargo	8.3	9-40	89.4
			12-40	60.8
Seas Shipping Co.	3 cargo	6.9	1-41	24.4
			3-41	18.9
			5-41	11.4
Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	5 C1-B cargo	6.75	12-40	42.8
			2-41	39.2
			12-41	18.3
			1-42	16.8
			3-42	7.2
Seas Shipping Co.	3 C2-S cargo	6.9	9-41	10.0
			10-41	2.4
			11-41	2.3
Standard Oil of N. J.	1 tanker	8.0		
Panama Transport Co.	3 tankers	9.8		
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.	6 tankers	9.8	8-41	6.5
			11-41	5.0
			4-42	1.1
			6-42	1.1
			7-42	1.1
			11-42	1.1
Miss. Shipping Co.	3 passenger-cargo	8.3	8-42	0.0
			11-42	0.0
			2-43	0.0
Continental Oil Co. of Del.	1 tanker	8.0		
Bethlehem Shipbuilding (Staten Island, N. Y.)				
(Undisclosed)	5 C1-B cargo	6.75	3-41	36.7
			5-41	35.8
			7-41	21.1
			10-41	13.2
			12-41	12.0
Consolidated Steel Corp. (Los Angeles)				
Moore-McCormack Lines	4 C1-B cargo	6.75	12-40	13.2
			2-41	12.6
			4-41	1.7
			6-41	1.7
Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock (Kearny, N. J.)				
Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	3 C3 cargo	8.5	8-40	96.0
			10-40	64.5
Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	5 C1-B cargo	6.75	12-40	39.8
			11-40	41.7
			1-41	26.8
			3-41	23.5
			5-41	23.4
Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.	4 C2-F cargo	7.4	7-41	20.4
			8-41	14.6
			10-41	11.6
			12-41	11.4
			2-42	4.1
Standard Oil of N. J.	2 tankers	7.7	6-41	15.6
Grace Line, Inc.	1 C2-F cargo	7.4		
Matson Navigation Co.	2 cargo	8.9		
Pan Amer. P. & T. Co.	1 tanker	7.7		
Sinclair Refining Co.	4 tankers	10.5		
Ingalls Shipbuilding (Pascagoula, Miss.)				
American Export Lines	4 C-3 cargo	8.5	11-40	64.9
			1-41	81.2
			3-41	56.4
			5-41	43.4
United States Lines	4 C3-IN cargo	8.5	1-41	4.0
			3-41	4.0
			5-41	4.0
			7-41	4.0
Manitowoc Shipbuilding (Manitowoc, Wis.)				
Pere Marquette R. R. Co.	1 car ferry	6.0	11-40	
Moore Dry Dock Co. (Oakland, Cal.)				
(Undisclosed)	2 C-3 cargo	8.5	5-40	97.8
			7-40	76.1
(Undisclosed)	2 C3M cargo	8.5	1-41	36.6
			3-41	17.4
Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock (Newport News, Va.)				
United States Lines	1 passenger	27.0	2-40	96.6
Standard Oil of N. J.	2 tankers	11.5	4-40	94.0
			3-41	42.0
Amer. President Lines	6 C-3 pass.-cargo	8.5	8-40	71.8
			10-40	52.5
			12-40	37.1
			2-41	33.1
			4-41	19.6
			6-41	18.5
Amer. President Lines	1 C3-A p.-c.	8.5	7-41	17.8
Matson Navigation Co.	2 cargo	8.9		
Int'l Freighting Co.	1 cargo	7.4		
Pennsylvania Shipyards (Beaumont, Texas)				
(Undisclosed)	2 C1-A cargo	6.75	2-41	7.2
			4-41	2.5
Pusey & Jones Corp. (Wilmington, Del.)				
Virginia Ferry Corp	1 ferry	4.35	11-40	
(Undisclosed)	2 C1-A cargo	5.0	1-41	8.9
			3-41	7.6
Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding (Seattle)				
(Undisclosed)	5 C1-B cargo	6.75	1-41	31.3
			3-41	25.6
			5-41	7.3
			7-41	7.3
			9-41	7.3
Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. (Chester, Pa.)				
The Texas Co.	5 tankers	9.6		
Moore-McCormack Lines	4 C-3 p.-c.	8.5	10-40	26.4
			12-40	23.9
			2-41	16.2
			4-41	15.3
Seatrain Lines, Inc.	1 seatrain	8.0		
Standard Oil of Calif.	1 tanker	5.2		
Atlantic Refining Co.	1 tanker	11.4		
Standard Oil of N. J.	14 tankers	11.4		
Sun Oil Co.	2 tankers	11.4		
Amer. Pioneer Line	1 C2-SU cargo	9.6	5-41	0.0
United States Lines	4 C2-SU cargo	7.4	7-41	0.0
			9-41	0.0
			11-41	0.0
			1-42	0.0
(Undisclosed)	3 C2-SU cargo	7.4	3-42	0.0
			5-42	0.0
			7-42	0.0
Keystone Tankship Corp.	2 tankers	9.8	6-42	0.0
			7-42	0.0
Keystone Tankship Corp.	3 tankers	9.8		
Tampa Shipbuilding & Eng. Co. (Tampa)				
Amer. Pioneer Line	4 C-2 cargo	7.4	10-39	97.1
			12-39	81.1
			2-40	58.0
			4-40	48.0
(Undisclosed)	4 C2-T cargo	7.4	1-41	14.1
			3-41	12.8
			5-41	12.8
			7-41	12.8
Welding Shipyards, Inc. (Norfolk, Va.)				
National Bulk Carriers	1 tanker	11.2		
Western Pipe & Steel Co. (San Francisco)				
(Undisclosed)	5 C1-B cargo	6.75	1-41	20.1
			3-41	17.8
			5-41	3.5
			7-41	3.8
			9-41	3.8

U. S. Bureau Cuts Prospects For Corn Crop

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department forecast this year's corn crop at 2,248,246,000 bushels and total wheat production of 760,623,000 bushels, compared with 2,415,998,000 bushels of corn and 728,644,000 bushels of wheat indicated a month ago.

Corn production was 2,619,137,000 bushels last year and the total wheat crop was 754,971,000 bushels. Average production of corn was 2,299,342,000 bushels in the ten years 1929-38 and wheat was 754,685,000 bushels.

Winter wheat production this year was forecast at 555,839,000 bushels, compared with 523,990,000 bushels a month ago, 563,431,000 bushels last year and the ten-year average of 571,067,000 bushels.

Spring Wheat

All spring wheat this year was forecast at 204,784,000 bushels, compared with 204,654,000 a month ago, 191,540,000 last year and 183,619,000, the ten-year average.

Durum wheat was estimated at 34,179,000 bushels, compared with 34,954,000 a month ago, 34,360,000 last year, and 29,619,000, the ten-year average.

Oat production was put at 1,121,619,000 bushels, compared with 1,031,622,000 a month ago, 937,215,000 last year, and 1,024,852,000, the ten-year average.

A potato crop of 374,314,000 bushels was forecast, compared with 371,263,000 a month ago, 364,016,000 last year, and 366,949,000, the ten-year average.

Crop Outlook

The indicated production of other crops, with comparative figures for the forecast a month ago, last year's crop and the ten-year, 1929-38 average production, follow:

Barley 289,812,000 bushels, compared with 287,377,000 a month ago, 276,298,000 last year and 255,486,000 the 10-year average; rye 37,452,000, 36,848,000, 39,249,000 and 38,095,000; buckwheat 5,993,000, blank, 5,739,000 and 7,617,000; flaxseed 29,279,000, 28,801,000, 20,330,000 and 10,846,000; rice 55,071,000, 54,267,000, 52,306,000 and 44,254,000; grain sorghums 105,095,000, blank, 83,102,000 and 84,148,000; hay (tame) 83,383,000 tons, 85,301,000, 75,726,000 and 69,650,060; beans (dry edible) 14,640,000 bags, 100 pounds, 14,111,000, 13,962,000 and 13,086,000; peanuts 1,521,705,000 pounds, blank, 1,179,505,000 and 1,035,243,000; sweet potatoes 65,673,000 bushels, 68,800,000, 72,679,000 and 72,436,000; tobacco 1,262,087,000 pounds, 1,291,685,000, 1,848,854,000 and 1,360,661,000; sugar cane for sugar 5,609,000 tons, 5,874,000, 6,197,000 and 4,439,000; sugar beets 10,553,000 tons, 10,019,000; 10,773,000 and 8,937,000; hops 39,460,000 pounds, 39,868,000, 39,380,000 and 34,310,000; apples (commercial crop) 116,721,000 bushels, blank, 143,085,000 and 121,755,000; peaches 53,290,000 bushels, 52,436,000, 60,822,000 and 52,723,000; pears 31,372,000 bushels, 31,240,000, 31,047,000 and 26,333,000; grapes 2,489,000 tons, 2,422,000 2,526,000 and 2,220,000; pecans 73,665,000 pounds, blank, 63,639,000 and 63,430,000.

Acre Yield

The acre yield of various crops indicated by Aug. 1 conditions, with comparative figures for last year and the ten-year average, follow:

Corn 26.0 bushels per acre, compared with 29.5 last year and 23.2, the ten-year average; wheat (all) 14.4; 14.1 and 13.2 winter wheat 15.9; 14.9 and 14.3; spring wheat (all) 11.5; 12.1 and 10.4; durum wheat 10.3; 11.2 and 9.1; other spring wheat 11.8; 12.3 and 10.6; oats 32.4; 28.3 and 27.4; barley 21.8; 21.9 and 20.6; rye 12.1; 10.3 and 11.4; buckwheat 16.1; 15.1 and 15.8; flaxseed 9.2; 8.9 and 6.0; rice 50.3; 51.3 and 47.9; grain sorghums 11.0; 10.3 and 11.3; hay (tame) 1.38 tons; 1.30 and 1.25; beans (dry edible) 837 lbs.; 898 and 759; peanuts 778 lbs.; 634 and 721; potatoes 121.2 bu.; 120.3 and 111.5; sweet potatoes 82.4; 84.3 and 84.6; tobacco 878 lbs.; 818 and 816; sugar can for sugar 19.5 tons; 22.4 and 17.4; sugar beets 11.6 tons; 11.7 and 11.3; hops 1,207 lbs.; 1,270 and 1,184.

The condition of certain crops on July 1, with comparative figures for last year and the 1929-38 ten-year average, follow:

Apples (com'l crop), 58 per cent of a normal, compared with 66 last year and 57, the (1934-38) average; peaches 61; 68 and 57; pears 67; 64 and 60; grapes 78; 83 and 74; pecans 51; 47 and blank; pasture 71; 69 and 65; soybeans 79; 89 and 76.

The indicated yield per acre and forecast of total production of principal crops, based on August 1 conditions, by important producing states follow:

Potatoes:

Maine 255 and 45,135,000; New York 126 and 27,090,000; Pennsylvania 120 and 22,920,000; Michigan 100 and 25,000,000; Ohio 98 and 11,858,000; Wisconsin 85 and 16,745,000; Minnesota 85 and 21,165,000; North Dakota 85 and 15,045,000; South Dakota 62 and 1,984,000; Nebraska 80 and 6,560,000; Idaho 240 and 29,760,000; Colorado 125 and 10,332,000; Washington 165 and 6,930,000; Oregon 160 and 7,360,000; California 275 and 11,421,000.

Tobacco Outlook

The Agriculture Department revised downward today its 1940 forecast of tobacco production with an estimate of 1,262,087,000 pounds based on August 1 conditions.

This was about 2 per cent below the July estimate and a decrease of about 32 per cent from last year's record crop of 1,848,654,000 pounds.

The greater portion of the reduction was in flue-cured and burley tobacco grown in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Kentucky.

A decrease of more than 26,000,000 bushels in the 1940 apple crop as compared with 1939 was forecast by the department's crop reporting board.

Indicated production on the basis of August 1 estmates was 116,721,000 bushels compared with 143,085,000 bushels in 1939, and a five-year average from 1934 to 1938 of 121,755,000 bushels.

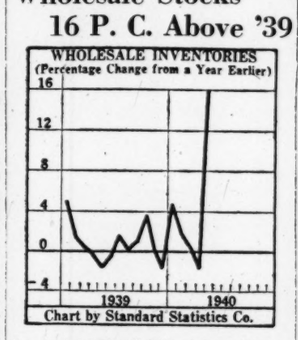
Chicago Board

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close Prev.
		Wheat			
September		73½	74	64⅞	
December		74½	74⅞	64½	
May		75¼	75⅝	64⅞	
		Corn			
Sept.		62	61⅛	43¾	
Dec.		56	56½	42¾	
May		57	58¼	45¾	
		Oats			
September		29	29⅛	28¾	
December		29½	29⅜	28¼	
May		30⅛	30¼	28⅞	
		Soy Beans			
October		68½	68⅜	68⅛	
December			68½	67	
May		70½	70¼	69½	
		Rye			
September		41⅛	41⅛	40¼	
December		43¾	43¾	42⅛	
May		....	47	44⅛	
		Lard			
September		...	4.92	5.00	
October		...	5.02	5.05	
December		...	5.22	5.20	
January		....	5.32	...	
March		....	5.97	...	

Mid-Continent Petroleum

NEW YORK (AP)—Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp. and subsidiaries earned net profit in the June quarter of $714,370, equal to 39 cents a share. This compared with $678,793, or 36 cents a share, in the June quarter last year.

Wholesale Stocks 16 P. C. Above '39



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Wholesale inventories are now approximately 16 per cent above a year ago, reflecting the higher level of industrial activity and sales.

Livestock Prices Increase in All Sections in Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Prices on all species turned upward this week, when a break in the recent intense heat wave released some of the pressure on dressed meat markets.

Pork and beef consumption improved appreciably with the appearance of cooler weather and this betterment was immediately reflected in the live markets.

All killing classes of cattle advanced to some extent, fed steers and yearlings closing generally strong to 25c higher than late last week.

Hogs finished 15-25c higher, while spring lambs made almost spectacular advances of 75c to $1.00 during the period.

Prime steers brought $12.10, hogs closed at $6.75 down, while after midweek best spring lambs brought $9.60.

There was an increased proportion of grainfed steers and yearlings offered this week while the crop of grass cattle continued to run far below seasonal volume. In fact the supply of low cost cattle was so far under trade requirements that killers worked into the higher price field in order to obtain needed supplies.

Shippers and order buyers displayed more interest this week than last, a reflection of improved wholesale beef markets, while local packers also operated more confidently than heretofore.

Shipping demand for hogs was an important influence in creating measurable price stability and appreciable upturns, amounting to 15-25c for the four-day-period. Top ranged from $6.55-$6.75, closing at the high point of the period. Supplies were little different in volume from a week ago, but with improved support from outside sources and some expansion in local killer interest, the undertone suggested permanent improvement. Late sales of good and choice 200-240 lb. offerings were at $6.50-$6.75; 240-270 lbs. $6.35-$6.65; 270-330 lbs. $5.75-$6.50. Good sows 360 lbs. down closed at $5.40-$5.85, with most 360-450 pounders at $4.85-$5.50 and some heavier kinds from $4.50-$4.75.

More lambs arrived than were received a week earlier, but all interests were in the trade and prices advanced 75c to $1, best native springers selling late at $9.60, most of the week's supply of westerns having previously sold at $8.50-$9.15. Ewes closed at $3.75 down.

Factory Sales Of Autos for 7 Months Up 22 P. C.

DETROIT (AP)—The Automobile Manufacturers' Association estimated that factory sales of passenger cars and trucks in the first seven months of 1940 totaled 2,776,740 units, an increase of 22 per cent over the corresponding period of 1939.

Placing July factory sales at 237,300 units, the association survey said that while this volume was 9 per cent above the corresponding month a year ago, it was 35 per cent under that of June, reflecting the usual cessation of production during the model changeover period.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Aug. 10

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling Cables	3.97½	3.94	8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2274	.2275	*
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4010x	.4010x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2384	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2981
Port'gal—escudo	.0383x	.0382x	.0744
Rumania—lei	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0925	**.1468
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2250	.2245	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3700	.3600	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2262	.2250	*
Shanghai—dol	.0562	.0562	*
Str. Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8700	.8675	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2040x	.2040x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. ‖Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. ††Not quoted. x Nominal. **Average for 1929.

Tenn. Corp. Earns 76c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Tennessee Corp., chemical and copper concern, reported net profit of $863,068 for the first half of 1940, or 76 cents a share on the common stock. Comparable figures are not available.

Brazil Turns To Canada For Wheat Supply

CHICAGO (AP)—One of the results of Argentina's suspension of wheat exports has been to turn Brazil toward Canada as a source of bread grain supplies.

Brazil had purchased approximately 20,000,000 bushels of Argentine wheat this year prior to the cessation of exports and will probably need 10,000,000 bushels more before the year ends. Inquiries in Canada for small lots have been made and it is thought that the cheap freight rate between the two countries may have been a motivating cause. Brazil was reported to have purchased 50,000 bushels of Canadian wheat this week.

Great Britain has been taking Canadian cash wheat in exchange for futures contracts purchased last week with an estimated 2,000,000 bushels picked up at a low price yesterday. These transactions, however, have not affected the Winnipeg grain market since futures prices there remain pegged on the minimum levels.

Harvesting has started in the early Canadian wheat belt and conditions are reported generally favorable with clear warm weather prevailing.

Canadian mills ground 5,263,000 bushels of wheat in June this year, compared to 5,483,000 bushels the same period last year. In 11 months, Canada has ground 74,748,000 bushels, 10,977,000 bushels more than during the same 11 months last season. Flour produced amounted to 16,527,000 barrels against 14,129,000 a year ago and flour exports were 6,468,000 barrels in the 11 months against 4,200,000 last season.

Canadian mills had 4,892,000 bushels of wheat in stock on June 30, compared to 5,059,000 bushels a year ago.

Hastings Sees 'Smearing' In U. S.-RCA Suit

WASHINGTON (AP)—Former Senator Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware told a Senate committee an effort was being made to "smear" him and a federal court judge in connection with postponement of a government anti-trust suit against the Radio Corporation of America in 1932.

Mr. Hastings testified his former law partner, E. Edward Duffy, Wilmington, Del., attorney, told an "absolutely false" story when the latter said Mr. Hastings had told him he "had to pay the court clerk" $2,500 for the continuance.

Mr. Hastings referred to testimony by Mr. Duffy before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee that Henry C. Mahaffy, Jr., clerk of the U. S. District Court of Wilmington, was the man Mr. Hastings talked about.

"I am certain that Mr. Logan (now Mr. Duffy's law partner) and Mr. Duffy are trying to add to this smear. They're trying to smear me and trying to smear the court through Mr. Mahaffy," he testified heatedly.

Mr. Hastings then declared Mr. Duffy and Mr. Logan had "lost several cases" before Federal Judge John P. Neilds in Wilmington which had been upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. Mahaffy denied that he had ever received any money "from RCA or anyone else." E. O. Keller, Washington real estate broker, also previously testified that Mr. Mahaffy had been promised $25,000 to secure postponement of the RCA suit.

Mr. Keller testified he had been informed by Robert D. O'Callahan, RCA attorney, that Mr. Mahaffy was paid $15,000 ultimately.

But Mr. Hastings, who said he received a total of $7,500 from RCA for his legal services, demanded "why anybody should want to pay Mr. Mahaffy $15,000 or $15 is a mystery to me."

Chain Store Sales

Edison Brothers Stores, Inc., reported July sales of $1,652,976, an increase of 4.6 per cent over the July 1939 sales of $1,580,369 For the first seven months of this year, sales totaled $14,665,928, a gain of 4.4 per cent over the $14,044,385 for the corresponding period of 1939.

W. T. Grant Co. reported July sales of $7,698,386 against $7,298,045 in the same month last year, an increase of 5.5 per cent. For the first seven months of 1940, sales increased 4.2 per cent to $53,156,866 from $50,999,001 in the like 1939 period.

S. S. Kresge Co. reported July sales increased to $11,216,749 from $11,031,221 last year, a gain of 1.7 per cent. For the first 7 months sales expanded to $79,941,796 from $77,695,111 in the comparable 1939 period, up 2.9 per cent.

J. J. Newberry Co., operators of a national chain of variety stores, reported July sales advanced to $4,248,299 from $4,132,185 in the like 1939 month, a gain of 2.8 per cent. For the first 7 months sales rose 5 per cent to $27,150,785 from $25,838,168 in the comparable period last year.

July sales of S. H. Kress & Co. were reported at $6,514,079, an increase of 4.6 per cent from $6,225,134 in July last year. For the first 7 months sales stepped up to $43,864,003 from $41,950,797, also a gain of 4.6 per cent.

Republic Aviation Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Republic Aviation Corp. reported net profit for the first half of 1940 of $842,161 before deduction for federal excess profits tax, equal to 75 cents a common share. W. Wallace Kellett said the figure represented the first half yearly profit in the corporation's 9-year history. For 1939 Republic reported net loss of $324,781. Main plants are in Long Island where military planes for the U. S. Government are manufactured.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3¼s '41	103.12	103.12	103.12
1 2¾s '47-'45	108.20	108.20	108.20
1 3s '55-'51	110	110	110
1 2¾s '65-'60	106.4	106.4	106.4

New York City Bond

68 3s '80	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Last
2 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	38½	38½	38½
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
6 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Arm Del 4s '55	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 AT&SF 4s '95	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 A C Line 5s '45	69¾	69¾	69¾
17 B&O '95 st A	29	28⅞	29
1 B&O 4s '48	67½	67½	67½
1 B&OPLE&WV4s '51st	57	57	57
2 B&O S W '50 st	44	44	44
8 Beth Stl 3½s '52	108	107⅞	108
1 Beth Stl 3s '60	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
6 Bost & Me 4s '60	71½	71	71
4 Bost & Me 4½s '70	21¼	21	21¼
3 Bost & Me 5s '55	74½	74½	74½
2 Buf R&P '57 st	38	38	38
2 Bush Term 5s '55	39	39	39
20 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	58	58	58

A $75,000 Dress

Wide World.

It Will Help the Red Cross

Helene Lyolene, right, and Barbara Weiler at work on a dress which, when completed, will be valued at $75,000. It will be exhibited at a meeting of jewelers in New York on Aug. 26. The dress is ornamented with 100,000 cultured pearls. After the jewelers' meeting it will be sold at auction to the highest bidder, with the bids starting at $75,000. The proceeds will go to the Red Cross.

Demands for Joint Defense With U. S. Grow in Canada

Continued from Page 1

less of what reply I had made, it would be entirely misunderstood and misinterpreted not only in this country but much more so in the country to the south." He asked that the question be dropped.

A few days later the Socialist group in Parliament asked whether a plan of joint defense had been worked out with the United States and whether Canada proposed to offer its neighbor a base in Canada for defense purposes. Again Mr. King refused to make a statement. He said he would not reveal this information even to a secret session of Parliament. Such discussions, he indicated, would cause controversy in the United States.

Influence of Press

Thus, the whole question has been stalled for the moment, but apparently not for long. All over the country powerful newspapers are calling for a definite policy, for staff talks between the heads of the Canadian and United States armies and navies.

MacLean's Magazine, an influential national publication, has demanded editorially that Canada take the lead in this movement and make a sensible arrangement with its neighbor.

Two powerful Liberal papers in the West, the Winnipeg Free Press and the Vancouver Sun, have urged Canada to seek allies wherever they can be found in the New World and argued that in no sense would such a policy undermine Canada's aid to Britain. The demand for a military understanding, says The Sun, is not surprising. "The only surprising thing is that the understanding does not already exist."

The Ottawa Journal, a leading Conservative newspaper, while skeptical of any plan for a hemisphere economy in the Americas, regards staff talks between Ottawa and Washington to prepare for joint defense as sensible and obvious.

Status in Parliament

Meanwhile, influential members of Parliament are pressing for definite action, feeling that Canada has been too timid in handling this problem in the past. Surveying the history of military relations between this country and its neighbor, they find a singular lack of actual co-operation.

Eighteen months ago it was revealed that Canadian and American military experts had conferred secretly in Washington to plan the placement of artillery along the Straits of Juan de Fuca, leading to Seattle and Vancouver. As a result of these conferences, the Canadian batteries and forts were placed so as to complement the fire of guns already placed on the American coast. But the fact that military information had been exchanged was kept as a great secret until a Canadian newspaper correspondent disclosed it.

Apparently the Canadian Government anticipated serious protest from those sections of Canada which have always opposed too much co-operation with the United States as likely to weaken the ties with Britain. Instead, the Government's action met with general approval and no objection whatever.

No Further Talks

For some undisclosed reason, military co-operation appears to have stopped there. Up to recently no further conferences between the military men of the two nations have been reported. Yet the need for conferences has obviously deepened in the last few months.

Many leading Americans have made it clear that the United States wants an understanding, and access to naval bases on the Canadian Atlantic coast, in order to plan its own defense. At the same time, the defense weapons of Canada have been geared more closely than ever into American manufacturing methods so that, in a purely technical sense, the two countries are more intimately associated than ever. The Canadian airplane industry, for example, has had to change its plans for the construction of training planes since the war started in order to use American engines. Any satisfactory plan of joint defense would have to include an understanding about manufacturing processes and standards to be used in various forms of armament.

Many Canadians are puzzled by Mr. King's suggestion that any frank discussion of these problems would lead to misunderstanding and controversy in the United States. Presumably it is feared here that if Canada engages in any closer military co-operation with its neighbor, some Americans will imagine that their country is being drawn into the affairs and the risks of the British Empire.

Guarantee Cited

Those who advocate a military understanding here realize that it must relate to the defense of this continent only, that it must not involve the United States beyond the territory of this continent. They cannot understand why any American should object to such an arrangement when the American nation already has guaranteed to defend Canada from invasion.

In Canada, among those who think this way, the defense of Canada is regarded as having two lines. The first line is in Britain and to strengthen it this country has performed already an economic revolution, has budgeted for unprecedented expenditures, accepted extraordinary taxation, sent soldiers to Britain, Iceland, Newfoundland, and the West Indies, and adopted universal military training. Thus there can be no question about Canada's wholehearted support of the first line of defense.

But there is a second line, in America, and most Canadians feel that it must be maintained—not in the expectation of British defeat, which Canadians feel to be impossible, but because Canada may be endangered no matter what happens in Europe. The Canadian Government has said so, officially, in Parliament.

Thus, it is reasoned, Canada must work with British forces overseas and with American forces in America and, as the British and United States forces each use different equipment, a difficult technical problem is posed for Canada. The first step towards a solution of all these problems, it is felt, is a frank discussion with the United States, an agreement as to what each nation would do, how it would dispose its forces, in the event of various eventualities.

Los Angeles Builds 62 New Factories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Providing jobs for 18,500 additional employees and an annual pay roll increase of $25,000,000, 62 new factories and 111 factory expansions were reported in this area in the first six months of 1940.

Senate Ranks Widely Split On Peacetime Conscription

Continued from Page 1

it is absolutely necessary that the Army be able to select 400,000 new trainees by Oct. 1.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, (R) of Michigan, who opposes the institution of compulsory training at this time, took exception to Senator Sheppard's statements, asserting that "with a regular Army of 375,000 men and a National Guard of 250,000, which has now been made available, at least so far as Senate action is concerned, and the other reserves, we already have a potential total of 750,000."

"I heard Mr. Knudsen (Chief of the National Defense Advisory Commission's Production Division) testify this morning that it will be 1942 before there will be complete equipment for an army of 750,000 men," Senator Vandenberg continued. "If it takes until 1942 to equip an army of 750,000 men, and we already have potentially 750,000 men, why is it necessary to resort to extraordinary peacetime methods for additional men?"

Senator Sheppard answered that there was sufficient equipment available for the number of trainees contemplated.

William S. Knudsen, Defense Commissioner in charge of production, testified before the House Committee that an Army of 2,000,000 men could be equipped by 1944. Later, however, he asked the Committee to disregard that estimate, saying he would submit a written statement. He told the Committee that there was a feeling "we are going to have fairly clear sailing from now on."

Wider Range Sought

Meanwhile, Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, co-author of the pending bill, disclosed that he will sponsor an amendment to raise the training age from between 21 to 31 to between 21 and 44.

In presenting to the Senate the favorable recommendation of its Military Affairs Committee, Senator Sheppard said that this country must have sufficient men and material to protect its outposts in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska and the Panama Canal.

"Moreover, if there is one policy involving foreign angles to which the American people subscribe it is the doctrine that the Western World belongs to the Western Nations," he said.

"A violation of this policy by invasion from Europe, which is prohibited by our Monroe Doctrine, would probably not occur as a sudden overt act. It would easily take the form of a step-by-step movement, or of the continuance of a peaceful penetration by foreign nationals of some of our nations of this hemisphere, until definite and powerful minorities would be established, with the result that before military forces could replace diplomatic negotiations hostile Nations might already have secured a foothold in area that would threaten the most important link in our national defense—the Panama Canal."

Senator Burke said that legislation is already being drafted to provide funds for the proposed October mobilization and that the total cost of the Burke-Wadsworth bill during the current fiscal year would be around $800,000,000, while an additional $350,000,000 will probably be necessary for the National Guard and reserve mobilization just approved by the Senate.

Reports on Funds

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—The National Emergency Committee of the Military Training Camps Association reported yesterday it had raised a total of $57,887.10 as of Aug. 1.

The Committee, in announcing "the modest sum," added that it was not "anywhere near the sum of $250,000 as mentioned on the floor of the United States Senate."

Senator Rush Holt (D) of West Virginia in opposing the conscription bill in the Senate said recently that a group which met in the Harvard Club here to promote the conscription bill announced plans to raise $250,000 to carry on their campaign.

Lewis Offers Plan

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10 (AP)—John L. Lewis offered an alternative to conscription today.

"Shorten the period of enlistment to one year and increase the pay of the Army, at least until it equals that of the boys in the CCC camps," the President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations suggested.

"You will attract the young men who believe it their duty to the Government to be trained as soldiers."

Such a volunteer system, he ventured, would raise an Army adequate for all of America's needs.

Mr. Lewis, here on a tour of the Pacific Coast, said in an interview that the C. I. O. was "definitely opposed to conscription."

Exemptions Asked

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10 (AP)—Declaring that "undoubtedly this country needs a compulsory military training program," the Catholic Standard and Times denounced the Senate Military Affairs Committee for failing to exempt theological students from military service.

The official organ of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia said in an editorial that the "program should be carried out intelligently, wisely and with exemption clearly stated. A spurred and booted red tape specialist is not the proper one to decide who shall or shall not serve.

"Clergymen, teaching and nursing brothers, seminarians and students in divinity schools should be guaranteed exemption in the bill; the exemption should not be camouflaged by listing them as conscientious objectors, which very definitely most of them are not."

Tank Production

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10 (AP)—Officials of the Baldwin Locomotive Works expect to begin "within six months" production of $5,689,725 worth of giant tanks for the United States Army.

Information on the design of the huge 70 to 80 ton "land battleships" remained a closely-guarded secret but announcement that 50 had been ordered slipped out in a routine statement by the National Defense Commission at Washington.

William H. Harman, Vice-President of the Baldwin Works, said he expected the order to "be signed and delivered next week after a few minor changes have been completed."

Poll of Congress

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, an organization opposed to the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill, yesterday demanded that each member of Congress state his position on the bill.

It sent ballots to the Congressmen and announced that failure to return the ballots by Aug. 15 would be considered a vote for conscription.

The Rev. Owen A. Knox of Detroit is Chairman of the organization. Among Vice-Chairmen listed was Representative Vito Marcantonio (AL) of New York.

Alsace-Lorraine Turns Again

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 10 (AP)—The German Army of Occupation and Nazi civilian officials in Alsace-Lorraine rapidly are putting the finishing touches on re-Germanization of the two provinces which apparently await only the stroke of a pen on a peace treaty to make them officially part of the German Reich once more.

They are proceeding thoroughly in transformation of the area won for Germany by Chancellor Bismarck, lost by Kaiser Wilhelm in the World War and now won again by Adolf Hitler.

Berlin reported only this week that Herr Hitler had turned over the entire civil administration of the provinces, hitherto in military hands, to civilian officials.

Alsace and Lorraine have been incorporated, respectively, into the Baden and Saar postal systems. An ordinary German stamp is being used instead of the surcharged type introduced in German-occupied Poland or the ordinary French stamps used in other Nazi-occupied areas of France.

Side Streets Renamed

French no longer is recognized as the official language of the two provinces, where it formerly shared a place with the prevailing German in courts under the French rule.

Thursday night German soldiers removed the signs on Wildemannstrasse (Wildman Street), one of the main thoroughfares of Mulhouse, and put up new signs naming it Adolf Hitler Street.

In Metz, the picturesque esplanade has been renamed Platz of the Führer." Mulhouse's Neu Quartier Platz now is Reichsmarshal Göring Platz.

Name-changing also is extending to side streets, where the first signs to go are those on streets named after French, Franco-Prussian, and World War generals.

German newspapers in Strasbourg and Mulhouse recently carried similar editorials discussing "the future of Alsace within the German Reich."

Food Prices Controlled

German authorities of both provinces are enforcing regulations aimed at keeping food prices at the level prevailing in the days before the German entrance of mid-June.

Although many townsfolk have returned to homes abandoned during the blitzkrieg, few farmers have come back and many are idle.

New crops cannot be expected before 1941, since the fields have not been sown and are overrun with weeds.

Food shortages have been reported in Strasbourg, Mulhouse, and Colmar and in smaller towns and villages, where German welfare organizations have opened food distribution centers supplied from Baden.

The dark brown uniforms of the German Labor Organization now are far more numerous in these provinces than the field gray army uniforms.

Germans aided by French soldier prisoners, who volunteered to aid reconstruction rather than remain in prison camps, are rebuilding roads, bridges, canals, railroads, power plants, and even farmhouses throughout the battle areas.

Aid in Louisiana

CROWLEY, La., Aug. 10 (AP)—Boats were being rushed by water, train, and tractor to this southwest Louisiana section today, following Gov. Sam Jones's radio appeal for co-ordinated flood relief. Heavy rains, which in some sections had totaled as much as 24 inches in 24 hours, had stopped today, and it was generally believed the accumulated water would soon begin to subside.

Army Three-Year Enlistments Set Peacetime Mark

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—In the midst of congressional controversy over its recruiting methods, the Army reported yesterday that a new peacetime record for three-year enlistments had been established during June and again during July.

Latest figures showed that the volunteer enlistments in June totaled 23,442 and in July 31,958. Officials said May enlistments were only 9,492 because, during part of that month, the Army's manpower was above the strength then authorized by Congress.

Having attained a strength of 270,183 men on July 31, the recruiting service has now been ordered to bring the Army to 322,922 men "as soon as possible." Officials said the difference between this goal and the 375,000 strength which has been authorized by Congress was accounted for largely by men to be enlisted later for the Air Corps. These need not be recruited now, they said, because the equipment to train them is not yet available.

The 375,000 force to be raised ultimately by voluntary three-year enlistments is regarded by the Army as a nucleus and training group for the force of 1,200,000 which it is proposed to create by the compulsory one-year training program now before Congress. The recruiting service is to be maintained, even if that measure is passed, to obtain replacements for the more permanent force of 375,000.

Kresge Executive Called to Explain Campaign Letter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee yesterday requested C. B. Tuttle, Detroit executive of the S. S. Kresge Company, to appear for questioning about a letter Mr. Tuttle sent to some company employees regarding contributions for the campaign of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee.

Chairman Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa said he had been instructed by the committee to invite Mr. Tuttle to give his views on the letter, inasmuch as Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina had complained formally that it appeared that coercion of company employees was involved.

Mr. Tuttle said in Detroit that the letter was sent only to company store managers and other officials and not to clerks, as Senator Byrnes had charged. He said it was neither a "touch" nor a demand for contributions.

"We want to know all of the facts and to what extent this method of soliciting funds is being used," Senator Gillette told reporters. "The Kresge Company and Mr. Tuttle ought to have the fullest opportunity of presenting their views to the committee."

At the same time, Senator Gillette said the Committee had found no evidence to indicate that the National Industriai Information Committee, sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, was being employed in any way for political purposes.

An unnamed Senator had complained informally to the Committee that there were reports that the manufacturers' group intended to become active in the national political campaign, Senator Gillette said. This complaint never was made specific, he added.

Philadelphia Mayor Out $3,172 for G.O.P.

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Mayor Robert E. Lamberton has a clear conscience and a dented bank account today—souveniers of the Republican Convention here last June.

To make up the final $10,000 of the $200,000 which Philadelphia promised the Republican National Committee, the Mayor has contributed $3,172.01. It was officially designated as a loan.

"I hope it's a loan anyway," he said ruefully. "I'm not going to dun anybody—but if the contributors to the original fund want to make it up, I shall, of course, be happy to receive the money."

Gainard Receives U. S. Navy Honor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Award of the Navy Cross to Capt. Joseph A. Gainard for distinguished service as master of the steamship City of Flint during its seizure and detention by the German Navy last spring, was announced by the Navy Department.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS of exceptional quality. New box assortments, samples on approval. Personals $1.00 up. Samples free to agents; good profits. C. N. Arno, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

UP TO 100% profit. Show friends leading Christmas card assortment. Cost 50c up. 9 boxes, 58 Personals. Samples on approval. Doehla, S-43, Fitchburg, Mass.

FARMS FOR SALE

ONTARIO, CANADA—165 acres; year-round home on Rice Lake; 2 hours' drive from Toronto; private beach, good fishing. MRS. R. S. LATA, 7711 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

GIFT SHOPS

PORTLAND, OREGON — Imported Perfume Oils; concentrated essence of flowers; distinctive odors; dram bottles $2.00. Elsie's Home Gift Shop, 4005 N. E. Davis St., East 5773.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SAUSALITO, CALIFORNIA—Hillside home; marine view; 8 rooms; 3 baths; full water frontage; original cost $30,000; to close estate $11,500. Box S-295, Suite 619, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

OLD established automotive concern wants agency or will represent lines related to automobile industry. HUGHES AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE, 75 Columbia Sq., San Francisco.

General Classified

(Continued)

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES On Cape Cod Now Open

Large estate, private beach, golf, instruction in swimming, riding, sailing, cottages. FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT—RENTALS
Wilshire—Hollywood—Beverly Hills
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

REAL ESTATE Rentals cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 28 N Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

Alert women, well acquainted in their communities, to act as representatives for Monitor-advertised books. Selling helps, generous commissions. High quality book service. ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson, Chicago.

SUMMER BOARD

WHITE MTS., Intervale, N. H., Sunnyacre—Modernized farmhouse accommodates limited number; excellent food; opportunity for restful vacation; references. JANE V. OLIVER.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

UNEQUALLED CHRISTMAS CARDS
Assortments include Superior 21-card box for $1. Full line of 50 for $1 with name. Stationery. Generous profits.
KATHRYN FIELDING CO.
37 South 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Opposite State House Boston
3-room apts., dinette kitchenette and tile (shower equipped) bath, also 1 room and bath, 2 fully automatic elevators, oil heat. Resident superintendent and wife on premises will show these apartments at any time. For full information call
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Now renting for September occupancy
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FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL; elevator; restricted tenancy; $28, $80. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

MIAMI, FLA.—Unfurnished apartments to let; clean and cool; north side: $25; south side $27.50 per mo. by year. 2032 N. W. 17 Ave.

OLD CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
83 BRATTLE STREET
A home of refinement in a quiet apartment house. 1-2-3-room suites. Tel. TRO. 6760 or 1195.

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BOSTON, 39 Hemenway St.—1, 2 and 3-room kitchenette apts., bath and electric refrigerator; clean, comfortable; under strict management. COM. 8210.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For rent, entire lower floor, two bedrooms, cool, airy, well furnished. Era. 5161.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

ATLANTA, GA., 3932 Peachtree Road—5-room apartment, $45; 3-room terrace apartment, furnished, $40. Cherokee 2982.

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Watch This Space for
GOOD USED CARS
'37 HUDSON D. L. SEDAN, RADIO $395
'37 BUICK 4-DOOR SEDAN $475
'37 BUICK SPORT COUPE $315
'34 BUICK COUPE $165
HOOVER MOTORS, Inc.
PARK SQUARE, BOSTON HUB. 7100

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OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
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Tel. Beacon 3586

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GROTON MASS.—Five rooms and bath, 180 ft. frontage on private lake; electricity, running water. Tel. Prospect 1109.

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ZEHNER'S, High Hill House, Narrowsburg, N. Y.—Ideal family resort; excellent food; bathing nearby; booklet; $14. Tel. 94 R. 4.

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MIDDLE-AGED women, Christian Scientist, is offered home in return for companionship to another like herself. Apply MRS. LOUISE DALTON, 3919 53rd Street, Woodside, N. Y. Phone 6:00-7:00 p. m. Hav. 6-2927.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEMAID who enjoys doing housework wanted in Long Island home; Christian Scientist preferred; state qualifications. Write Box M-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 3-9464.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

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FOR SALE—Furnished 8-room house, 4 baths, ample servants' quarters, on large plot in exclusive Juniper Point, Boothbay Harbor, Maine, at reasonable price. Write Box P-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GLEN RIDGE, NEW JERSEY—Owner transferred out of town, will sell at a sacrifice, 6 rooms, tile bath, shower, extra lavatory and toilet, oil heater, brass piping; insulated; large lot; excellent commuting; two blocks from Erie and Lackawanna Depots; near schools; less than $7600, terms. Owner, Bliss, 69 Osborne Street.

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MIAMI, FLA.—Unfurnished duplex; clean and cool; $20 per month by year. 1926 N. W. 22nd St.

Most desirable section of West Roxbury, Mass.—Modern 9-room house, all improvements, gas-heated, beautiful neighborhood, handy to everything. Box B-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works, sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works at its office, 4th Floor, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon, D. S. T., Tuesday, September 3, 1940, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done is the dredging of an area in Savin Hill Bay, Boston Harbor, to a depth of 5 feet at mean low water. It is estimated that about 17,000 cubic yards of material will be removed. Charge for specifications is $2.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty shall consist of a certified check for $500.00 payable to the order of the Department of Public Works or other security satisfactory to the Department. A bid bond will not be accepted. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: John W. Beal, Commissioner of Public Works, August 10, 1940.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE BIG 32
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOELE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester; Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

PEST CONTROL

GLEANTER EXTERMINATING COMPANY—scientific specialists in pest control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.—Rooms in private attractive cottage for few paying guests. 136 Garfield Avenue.

KENNEBUNK, MAINE, Grants—Quiet, comfortable; shower bath; near beaches; $17.50, $20. Mrs. Pearl Grant. Tel. 285. 1 Fletcher St.

LINGER LONGER BY THE SEA
On Cape Cod, Directly on the bay—Private beach; $28 per week and up; American plan. ELEANOR GLEASON, East Brewster, Mass.

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RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—THE ELMS INN
Just the place for quiet summer or week end rest; all advantages of the Berkshires within short distance of New York.
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Attractive country home 2½ acres—13-room house—2 baths, powder room—3 fireplaces—4 master bedrooms—2 servant's bedrooms—2 porches—4-car garage. Beautiful trees, lawns, running brook. Near famous Columbia Spring—11 miles from Pittsfield, Massachusetts—easy access Berkshire Symphonic Festival at Tanglewood, Stockbridge. Nearby ski centers an additional winter attraction.
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For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
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Realtors, 253 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

HOUSE suitable for rest home or small farm in Bow, N. H. 4½ miles from Concord; 12 rooms, automatic heat, bath, barn; 50 acres. For sale by
KNOWLES & HILL,
Concord, N. H.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 56-16 137th St.—Five light cool rooms, connecting or separate; groups accommodated, $1.00 each; walking distance Fair. PRYOR, FL. 3-8043.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms overlooking park, meals optional. Call MdS PAVEY, Ken. 1374.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ASHEVILLE, N. C., YORKE HOUSE, Tourist Home, 274 Merrimon Ave., U. S. 19, 23, 25, 70—Innerspring mattresses; private baths; free garage. MRS. E. B. WARD, Hostess. Ph. 2429-W.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro Street. Circle 7702.

IN ATTRACTIVE 8 room cottage on private lake; 14 acres woodland; $7.00 a week per person; good meals near by. Pondwood, Ridgefield, Conn.

N. Y. C., 400 Fort Washington Ave. (Apt. 2-B)—Comfortable room; gentleman preferred; adult family; near church, transportation. Lenox 4-WI. 7-2849.

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MARRIED MAN, 36, seeks increased opportunity in executive sales work; presently employed as general sales manager for reliable New England direct selling firm; excellent references. Box C-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BUSINESS woman with experience in bank and real estate work in settlement of sales loans, including FHA types and foreclosures; also secretarial experience. Box 801, 1851 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS woman available as secretarial companion—executive ability, unusual capacity, responsibility and resourcefulness; unemembered. B-1, 2613 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER—Refined gentlewoman, to business woman in apartment. Excellent references. Y-2, 2613 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

GOVERNESS, mother's substitute. Mrs. H. Lowell, highly recommends exp. American Protestant; qualified for complete charge children; to any where. Asp. 9530, Box 46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY EXPERIENCED in Arts, Crafts, Sewing and Clerical work, desires employment. SAUNIER, Eldorado 5-8558, 157 E. 46 St., NYC.

SUMMER BOARD

ECHO LODGE
and Cottages
On the Lake in the Pines. Quiet, restful recreation; modern hotel service; restricted clientele. Open to Oct. 15. Rates $20.00 to $27.50 weekly. Amer. plan
Booklet. Echo Lodge, Fayette, Me.

SUMMER PROPERTY

Bolton Landing on Lake George, N. Y.
TO SETTLE ESTATE
9-rm. house, furn., 6 bed., 2 fireplaces, running water, elec. refrig., cooking, piano, dock, 11 acres, island prop., 700 ft. shoreline, bay and lake; inspect Aug. $8,500. BUY NOW: ENJOY thru FALL. G. K. ROSE, Jr., Clay Is., Bolton Landing, N. Y.

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FRENCH, Spanish, German, by former university language teacher; private lessons or small classes. Box X-49, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Alabama

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Butler R.E. & I. Co
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RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
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Family Service Laundry
Zoric Dry Cleaning
PHONE 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22 St. So.

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KNOWN FOR VALUES
Junior Department Store
with complete 5c and 10c lines.
W. T. GRANT Co.
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BOB JOYCE
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
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A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue • Phone 3-4128

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153
418 NORTH 20TH STREET

MISS BLACK, *Flowers*
2022 11th Avenue So.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

BATTLE HOUSE BARBER SHOP

FRANK STOLL
Men's Furnisher and Hatter
Kuppenheimer and Griffon Good Clothes
113 Dauphin St. Mobile, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone Cedar 4377

Family Wash Service
Empire Laundry
PHONE C-805

ROSENBERG-DANIELS
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
116 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

Florida

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

GULF SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. First Street and Federal Highway
Good Gulf Gasoline and Oils
Goodrich Tires and Tubes
PHONE 9278

ANITA'S BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale Florida

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public Stenographic Service
206 Blount Bldg. Phone 165

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS

Quality Foods Our Motto

Home Supply Store

Birds Eye Frosted Foods

Prompt Delivery Service

JACKSONVILLE

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Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS

The QUALITY STORE

Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China

LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK
of Jacksonville

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

A Financial Stronghold

51 W. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-3300

Independent Laundry

CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY

"There a MATERIAL Difference"

Building Material—Paints—Hardware

FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

MIAMI

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TANNER GROCERY STORES

"Where the Best Costs Less"

1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil

PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE

Everything for the Table

Orange Avenue and Livingston

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
PHONE 4351

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
131 N. ORANGE AND JEFFERSON ST.

Where Your Patronage is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Only $4.59 a Month
per $100 will
REMODEL, PAINT, REPAIR
or any kind of alterations. No red tape. If you can qualify work can start within 24 hours.
Central Florida.
Lumber and Supply Co.
MILLS & NEBRASKA
Phone 3112

SARASOTA

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.

Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries

PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2721

Moderne Beauty Shop

Expert Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture

Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
213 Main Street Tel. 6546

FLORIDA

SARASOTA
(Continued)

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

ST. PETERSBURG

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY

Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk

Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave., South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

You will find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES HOME BAKED GOODS at
VINOY MARKET
432 First Street North

TAMPA

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

The **Ritenclif Cafeteria**
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

UNIVERSAL CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
Plant, 804 S. Howard Ave., Ph. H1823
Branch, 313 Tampa St.

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H. 25-011

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 9 PRYOR STREET

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Ponce De Leon Beauty Shoppe
Established 1927 VE. 9281
Aerogene permanents are the latest, light, cool and comfortable. We invite you to try one.
517 Ponce de Leon Ave.
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Owner
(We try to please)

Manry's Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVE., S. W. RA. 7931

For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired

Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years

SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Hubbard Printing Co.
Good Printing
146 Marietta St. Wa 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

MACON

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It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broad

Joe N. Bell Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses, and Boys

When in need of Electrical work call
PUTZELL ELECTRIC CO.
420 SECOND ST., PHONE 6050

Crescent LAUNDRY Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

the Union
Macon's Style Center

For Complete Service
CALL
Bob Stevens Service Station
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 387

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Our Service not the cheapest but most Economical
DIAL 3-5191

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.AeE.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)

Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

Tapezierer und Dekorationsgeschäft
Walter Meyer-Merklin
Tellstrasse 34. Tel. 4.31.64
(PAPERER AND DECORATOR)

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
(Fuel)

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Wollenhof
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Bahnhofplatz BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

SILKS VELVETS
NECKTIES
Stockings
Leiden Jucker
on Theaterplatz, Bern

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

CHARCUTERIE FINE BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

GAFFNER, LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

Sigmund Seiler
Groceries—Schauplatzgasse 35

PHOTO HOUSE
AESCHBACHER
Kodaks—Zeiss
Christoffelgasse 3.

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
Marktgasse 51. Tel. 2.01.21
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Footwear in all leading Swiss makes
Schuhhaus Bubenberg
BERN

Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
FIRST CLASS LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALON
Artistic Hairwork—Permanent Waving
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516

AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei, Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 82
(Bookbinding)

Speciality House
Konditorei—Tea Room
WEBER-URECH
GERBERGASSE 78 Tel. 4.12.02

THUN

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

ZURICH

PELZ
MANTEL — JACKEN
Modelle und nach Mass billigst
Eigene Kürschnerei
L. Frey-Schaller, Bahnhofstrasse 83 (Furs)

MEYER-BUCK
Schiffände/Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued)

JELMOLI Zurich Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue.

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12. b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Lintheschergasse

Damen- und Herren-Frisier-Salons
Richard Buck und Frau
Zürich 1, Stampfenbachstrasse 3
(neben Hotel Central)
Telephon 22.690
Hairdressers

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

CONFIDENCE

No matter whether you buy for yourself or for someone else, a great portion of the satisfaction and pride in possession comes from CONFIDENCE . . . confidence in the Store — its policy, its merchandise — its reputation — Cleghorns have acquired this confidence — based on years of faithful service and unfaltering adherence to high ideals.

We have just opened a super store at Johannesburg. Branches also at Port Elizabeth and Graaffreinet.

Cleghorns
THE COURTESY STORE
Adderley St. Cape Town

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
can always be found at
Louies
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
26, ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Chames & Nelson Consolidated (Pty). Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
Grocers
Daily Deliveries 95 PLEIN STREET
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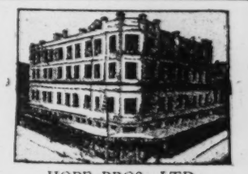

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Harmony

Perth, West Australia

A young woman whose previous life had been spent in a musical sphere found herself, after marriage, in an exceedingly lonely, difficult, and decidedly unmusical environment. Her new home was back in the Australian bush country, where radio reception was almost negligible on the primitive set possessed by the family.

A long period of laborious adjustment to this new order was fraught with disappointment, until a holiday back in her own native surroundings seemed necessary. As she approached the city she noticed that posters were announcing an annual musical festival which had always proved one of the season's greatest attractions. Her enthusiasm was rekindled, but unfortunately on this occasion the booking office revealed that the house was sold out. Friends assured her that the hope of procuring a last minute cancellation at the theater would be futile as hundreds were being turned away each night.

Feeling that the visit to the theater entrance might, at least, afford a glimpse of her old associates, the young music lover hurried to the entrance. As friends predicted, disappointed ticket seekers were being turned away.

Before leaving the crowd, however, the young woman took one peep through the doorway, whereupon an observant usher inquired if she desired to be shown to her seat. Briefly acquainting him of her late arrival and consequent disappointment, he asked her to accept a seat that was booked for his friend, who at the eleventh hour had been unable to attend. Proffered remuneration the usher courteously refused. In addition, happy companionship was also provided for as she found two friends, former music pupils, sitting near.

Thus refreshed, the young woman returned to her home with the realization that "her need had been met."

A Verse for Today . . .

For thou hast delivered my soul from death, mine eyes from tears, and my feet from falling.—Ps. 116:8.

In Lighter Vein

Suspicious

Golf Professional: "Now there's one thing I must impress on you—always keep your eye on the ball."

Novice (coldly): "Oh, so that's the sort of club I've joined."—Justicia.

The Method

Stranger (to small boy with a large dog): "How do you manage to lead an animal like that?"

Boy: "It's not so hard—you just put a leash on him; find out which way he wants to go and then hang on."

His Difficulty

"My advice to you, Colonel, is to go through the movements of driving without using the ball," said the golf instructor.

"My dear fellow," answered the Colonel, "that's precisely the trouble I'm wanting to overcome!"—Pearson's.

Optimistic

A farmer had been to a fair and bought a horse. After stabling it, he gave it some feed. The animal refused to eat. A little later it refused water.

The farmer's eyes gleamed hopefully.

"If only this horse is a good worker, what a bargain I've made!"—Grit.

Odds and Ends

Below the Equator

The largest city south of the equator is Buenos Aires.

For Children

The United States has 20,440 organized playgrounds for the safety of children.

Close Neighbors

Nearly 90 per cent of Canada's people live within 200 miles north of the United States border.

No Guessing

More than three-fourths of the major oil fields in this country have been discovered by scientific methods.

Sunbonnet Sue

Geographical Oddities

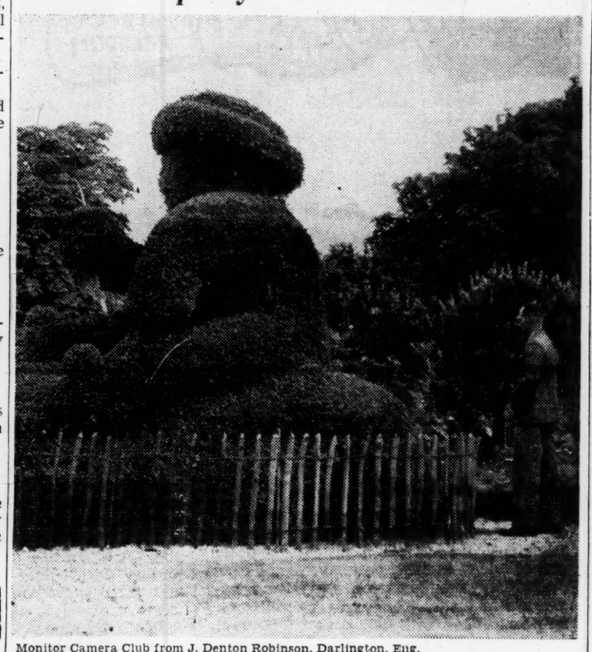
Two Quirks Account for Lion's Share

With San Francisco approximately 360 air miles north of Los Angeles, and Honolulu almost upon the same line of latitude as Mexico City, it would seem that the seaport of Los Angeles should have a commercial advantage over San Francisco, the advantage of shorter distance from Los Angeles to the capital and chief seaport of the American Territory of Hawaii. But Los Angeles enjoys no such advantage and San Francisco does.

The distance from Honolulu to San Francisco is 2,091 nautical miles; to Los Angeles Harbor it is 2,223 nautical miles. Two quirks of geography account for this to give San Francisco the lion's share of the shipping trade between Hawaii and the American mainland. One is the economy of mileage gained by maritime shipping by Great Circle navigation—taking the curve of the earth into consideration to take the shortest distance between seaports. The other is that the 1,000 miles of California seacoast makes a tremendous sweep to the eastward from the Oregon boundary to Mexico.

This eastward curve in the coastline also accounts for the fact that San Diego, California's southernmost seaport, lies upon a line of longitude exactly 300 miles east of San Francisco and 400 miles east of Cape Mendocino, the westernmost tip of the State.

Topiary Art in Britain



Monitor Camera Club from J. Denton Robinson, Darlington, Eng.

A remarkable example is to be seen in the garden of the Haycock Hotel, Wansford, on the Great North Road. The figure represents Barnaby (a character in an old English legend) asleep on a haycock. The following lines by Taylor, the poet, written in 1618, describe the strange circumstances when the people saw Barnaby floating along on the haycock:

Barnaby's Story

"On a haycock sleeping soundly,
The river rose, and took me roundly
Down the current; people cried,
As along the stream I hied,
'Where away?' quoth they. 'From Greenland?'
'No; from Wansford Bridge, in England.'"

Party Fun

Composite Story

"We're going to write a thrilling romance," says the hostess as she distributes sheets of paper. At the top of each paper is the following information:

The heroine's name is Marcia Mallow.
The hero's name is Mark Strongheart.
The villain's name is Luke Leer.
Please write the section of the story indicated below.
Each sheet contained also one only of the following:

1. Write a description of the hero.
2. Write a description of the heroine.
3. Describe scene where hero and heroine met.
4. Tell what hero said to heroine.
5. Tell what heroine said to hero.
6. Describe villain.
7. Tell what villain did to foil hero.
8. Tell what hero did to vanquish villain.
9. Tell how heroine rewarded the hero.
10. Tell how the story ends.

If there are more than ten guest they are divided into groups of ten, each group writing one composite story. If the number of guests is not a multiple of ten, some may be assigned more than one part to write.

After the guests have written their parts, the composite stories are assembled, with the parts in their numbered order, and read aloud.

Daily Anecdote

The Genius

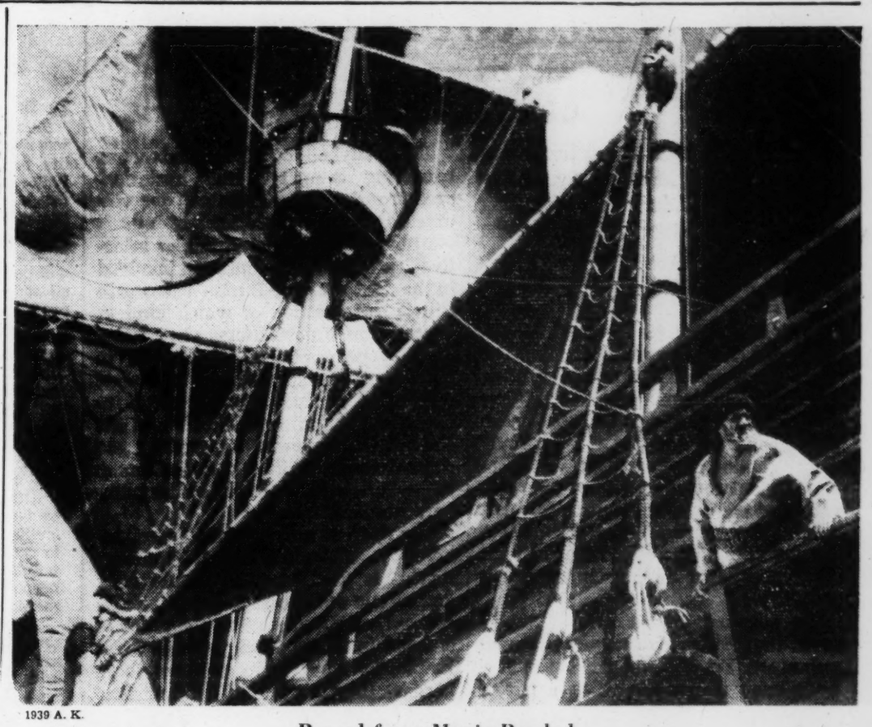
Albert Einstein, who dislikes publicity, nevertheless once discovered an item concerning himself in an obscure village newspaper which filled him with great glee.

Mr. Einstein, whose chief hobby is playing the violin, generously contributed his musical talents to a charity concert in a small German town. A local music critic, who had never heard of Einstein, inquired as to the identity of the distinguished-looking musician.

"Why," answered a friend, "that's the world-famous Einstein!"

That was enough. With the aid of his dictionaries and encyclopedias, the journalist prepared one of the most glowing accounts of a concert ever to appear in a publication.

"Herr Einstein," he wrote in part, "is one of the greatest marvels in the history of music. The other geniuses of the violin would have paled last night had they been there to hear the playing of the greatest of them all."



1939 A. K.

Bound for a Movie Bagdad

Scene from "The Thief of Bagdad," Alexander Korda's production, in prospect for the screen.

Monitor Movie Guide

Girl From Avenue A (Twentieth-Fox)—Jane Withers triumphing again as a tough youngster who breaks—literally and metaphorically—into polite society. Kent Smith and Katharine Aldridge.—Adults and young people.

My Love Came Back (Warner)—Charming and inconsequential comedy about an elderly man seeking to recover his salad days, his son who tries to take matters into his own hands, an innocent bystander who finds that a commission for the elderly gentleman can turn into romance, and the girl about whom they are all concerned. Olivia De Havilland, Charles Winninger, William Orr, and Jeffrey Lynn.—Adults and young people.

Mystery Sea Raider (Paramount)—Sea yarn about a captain and his girl who become unwitting dupes of a German spy plot. Better for its trick photography and special effects than for its story. Carole Landis, Henry Wilcoxon.—Adults and young people.

Pier Thirteen (Twentieth-Fox)—Mixture of comedy and cops-and-robbers melodrama in which Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari trade insults to no particular purpose, but with considerable comic result.—Adults and young people.

Pride and Prejudice (MGM)—Handsomely produced period film, deriving from Helen Jerome's dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, about the five marriageable Bennet daughters, their match-making mother and sympathetic father, and the young gentlemen who came to the quiet corner of England where the Bennet family resided more than a century ago. Some of the acting is excellent; some tends to pursue Miss Austen's quiet humors with too much vigor. Greer Garson, Laurence Olivier, Edmund Gween, Mary Boland, Edna May Oliver, Maureen O'Sullivan, Ann Rutherford, Melville Cooper.—Adults and young people.

The Ramparts We Watch (RKO)—Full-length feature produced by the March of Time, skilfully editing newsreel history and evoking American small-town atmosphere in a combination of fact, fiction, interpretation, and opinion. The film recounts the events leading up to the entry of the United States into the World War against the background of a small community.—Adults and young people.

We Who Are Young (MGM)—Drama about the financial and domestic problems of a young couple in New York. Lana Turner, John Shelton, Gene Lockhart, Grant Mitchell, Henry Armetta.—Adults and young people.

Above Average Films

Family—"Sandy Is a Lady," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Young Tom Edison," Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love."

Adults and Young People—"Edison the Man," "It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Gone With the Wind," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington."

Adults Only—"My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Old Saw*

By Le Pelley

SKREE-E SKRAW-W
TUBBY— FOR GOODNESS SAKE, YOU'RE SITTING ON THE WRONG SIDE OF THAT DRIED BRANCH YOU'RE SAWING !
SKREE SKRAW
SKREE SKRAW
DON'T WORRY— I'M NOT ONE TO BE CAUGHT ON AN OLD SITUATION LIKE THAT !
SEE ?
SNAP
ER ON THE OTHER HAND, I GUESS YOU'D BETTER BRING A LADDER ....

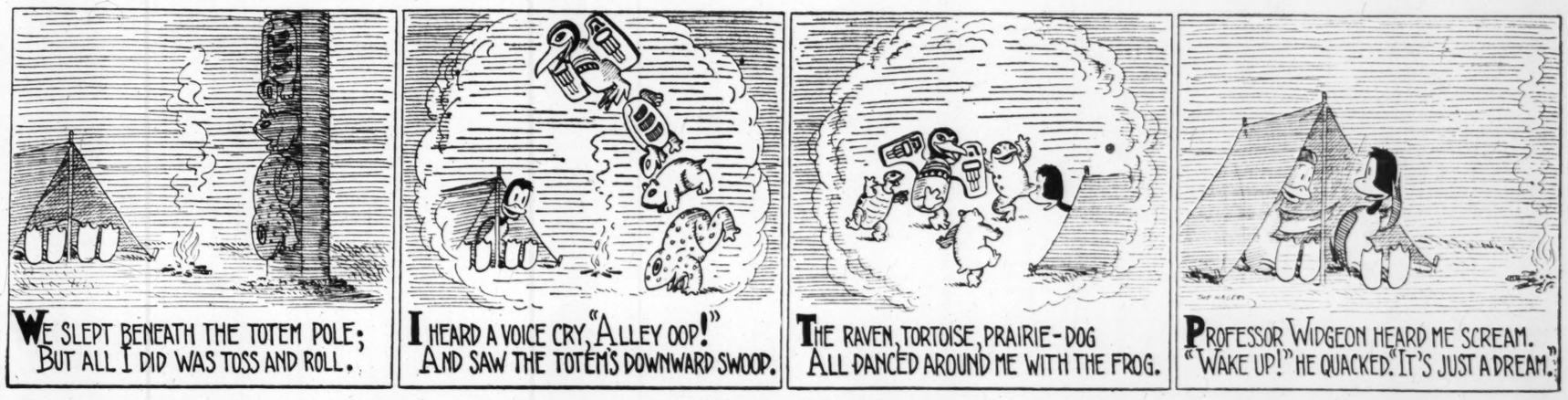
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey! Come Back Here!*

By Rodgers

Today Bossy discovered a broken place in the pasture fence and had wandered into the cornfield!
"Hey!" I said to myself, "Here's a situation that calls for action!"
And action—
Is just what I gave it!

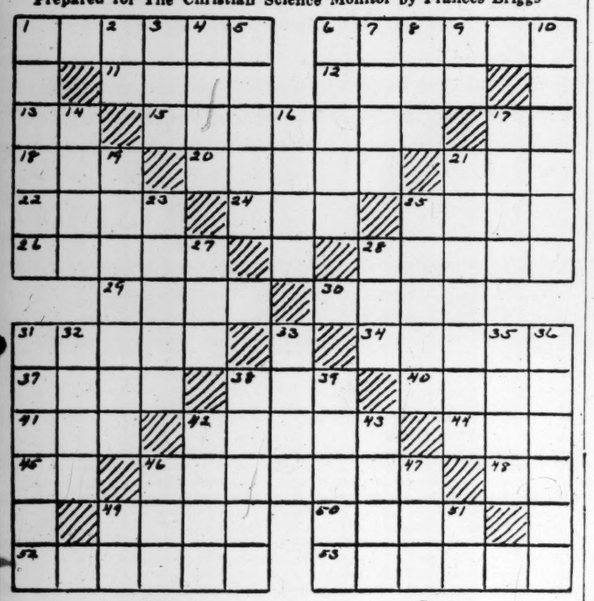
The Adventures of Waddles—*Dance Fantastic*

By The Hagers


WE SLEPT BENEATH THE TOTEM POLE; BUT ALL I DID WAS TOSS AND ROLL.
I HEARD A VOICE CRY, "ALLEY OOP!" AND SAW THE TOTEM'S DOWNWARD SWOOP.
THE RAVEN, TORTOISE, PRAIRIE-DOG ALL DANCED AROUND ME WITH THE FROG.
PROFESSOR WIDGEON HEARD ME SCREAM. "WAKE UP!" HE QUACKED. "IT'S JUST A DREAM."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where was Thomas Moore born?
6—What animal do you associate with St. George.
11—Who was first English child born in America?
12—What do children try to send away, but invite to come again?
13—Symbol for neon is what?
15—Whose law partner is Fogg in "Pickwick Papers"?
17—Initials of a deposed monarch.
18—What river of France is 123 miles long?
20—What is a river of New South Wales, Australia?
21—What is witch's abode in "Hansel and Gretel"?
22—Who was eponymous ancestor of Hebrews?
24—A fox is often of what color?
25—What mountain do you associate with Moses?
26—Who was Jacob's father-in-law?
28—What is a lake of Sweden?
29—What do you call class of vertebrates consisting of the birds?
30—Who stood disconsolate at gate of Eden in Thomas Moore's poem?
31—Tendon used as a cord is what?
34—What is holy city of Moslems?
37—Great northern diver is what?
38—Horns of what animal were used for trumpets in Bible times?
40—The Trojan horse was made of what?
41—What is one of slender bristles which terminate certain grasses?
42—A finger's breadth is what?
44—Where was Knute Rockne born (abbr.)?
45—North Carolina is south of what State (abbr.)?
46—What weapon was used in Bible times?
48—What is a river of China?
49—What is first name of a Charlotte Bronte heroine?
50—What was Esau called?
52—What besides the sun is "needful to the flower"?
53—What river of Ontario, Canada, flows to Hudson Bay?

Down

1—Who is the prodigal son in "The Deemster"?
2—Bachelor of Divinity (abbr.).
3—Abraham refers to Isaac, when a boy, as what?
4—Jeremiah mentions a pen of what?
5—Who is Helena's father in "Midsummer Night's Dream"?
6—Who is principal character in Dickens's unfinished novel?
7—Hindu queen is called what?
8—What are three-toed sloths?
9—Guineas (abbr.).
10—What king of Pylos was noted as a wise counselor?
14—Napoleon was exiled to what island?
16—What is one of most expert divers of all ducks?
17—What is largest island of Greater Antilles?
19—What land was assigned to Israelites but never conquered by them?
21—What mountain was reputed home of Muses?
23—What bird accompanied Barnaby Rudge?
25—What is a river of Poland?
27—Recent.
28—What is 13th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
31—Simon Legree dealt in what?
32—What State is south of Minnesota?
33—Uniformed attendant at a theater is what?
35—What is a county of northern New Hampshire?
36—Who is the designer whom Janet Gaynor wed?
38—What separates Texas from Mexico?
39—_____ City is in Montana.
42—What do you call a native Bornholm?
43—What is one of things that does not wait for man?
46—What is one of two structures forming framework of the mouth?
47—In what month was Paderewski born (abbr.)?
48—Who is the crossing-sweeper in "Bleak House"?
51—Myself.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Which Is Fairer?

There's a great deal of volunteering that isn't altogether voluntary. People who were around during the recruiting campaigns of the World War before the 1917 draft law was adopted may remember some cases like those of Bill and Dan.

Both boys were just over 21, single, employed and reasonably patriotic. The town was covered with recruiting posters. From them a grim-faced Uncle Sam pointed a sharp finger at each young passer-by and said, "I want you!" Four-minute speakers and an occasional glamorous figure from the front exhorted red-blooded men to join the colors. It became a bit uncomfortable for young men whose girl friends might be wondering if their valor was all it should be.

To outward appearances it might seem that Bill and Dan were free to volunteer. Yet Bill, though not everybody knew it, was the only support of his mother and was helping put a sister through school. Dan's parents were able to take care of themselves, but Dan was an expert gardener and with all this talk of "Food will win the war" it was a little confusing.

There were other young men in the town to whom war might be just an adventure. Any of them would be missed—certainly. But most of them would have liked a word with someone who really knew whether they were the ones Uncle Sam needed for defense. From their questionnaires and examination a draft board would know about Bill and Dan and the other boys and their responsibilities or lack of them. Is it always quite fair that the fellow who is freest to go should later enjoy a certain superiority as a volunteer, or that the man whose loyalty to a home and little ones makes him most keenly conscious of the meaning of his country's security should be put under emotional pressure to enlist?

The ballyhoo of some kinds of a recruiting campaign, the hysterical pressure of a last-minute call for volunteers, can become a kind of a draft—a not very fair, discerning, or selective draft. Part of the question involved in the fight over the Burke-Wadsworth Bill is the question of which kind of a draft the United States shall have. Shall it be a publicity campaign to play upon the loyalties of the most responsive, or shall it be a careful, informed responsible classification of the Nation's manpower according to present responsibilities and a call upon the most available simply in the numbers needed?

The draft is not, as some assert, inherently undemocratic. Compulsory service is used in some of the most democratic of countries, notably Switzerland and Sweden, as an obligation of citizenship. Many young men in Great Britain welcomed its introduction there because they considered it fairer than the pressures of volunteering.

A certain element of voluntarism might be retained at the outset in the American draft by asking the registrants, as has been suggested in these columns, if they would be willing to be called immediately into training, waiving the wait for their numbers to be drawn. This would only speed up the procedure, and in these cases only those should be called who would fall into Class 1A as to absence of dependents or ease of release from industry.

Brig. Gen. Hugh Johnson points out that such a plan was tried successfully on a small scale during the World War and recommends its use this time. With this possible modification and with the exemption it already carries for conscientious objectors to war, the draft plan embodied in the Burke-Wadsworth Bill should prove actually fairer and more considerate of many individuals than a high-pressure campaign for volunteers.

Britain to India

Once more in the emergency of war Britain announces a major effort to solve India's stubborn political problems. During the World War, on August 20, 1917, Britain's Secretary for India, Edwin S. Montagu, announced a major change of policy, replacing Europeans by Indians in a large number of responsible governmental posts. The move represented in part Britain's gratitude for India's loyalty in the war which, as John Buchan says in his official history of the war, "took the world by surprise, thrilled every British heart" and brought to the British people "a sense of an immense new comradeship." India had helped the Allied cause to the tune of about 200,000 men, with full equipment, serving in France, Mesopotamia, Egypt, and East Africa.

Today Britain's need for India's cooperation is certainly more urgent than in the World War. And even the extreme Hindu Nationalists realize that, while the rate of reform during the last twenty years has not been to their taste, there has at least been reform such as they could never expect under totalitarian rule.

Unhappily, India resembles those countries that have fallen before the Nazis in that it has been too absorbed in its own racial and party differences to unite in a vigorous policy of resistance. The opening of a campaign around Egypt and Somaliland finds that theater of war without support from India comparable to that country's enormous resources.

With India more conscious of the danger moving eastward, however, and Britain making new concessions, there are prospects of belated help. Britain's offer makes no attempt to smooth over the racial rifts between Moslem and Hindu. What it may well do is to meet some of the claims of the greatest center of discontent—the large Hindu population under the influence of the Congress Party. Congress has demanded that India be left to decide its own future. Britain, waiving its original proviso that all parties must be in agreement before the next step toward home rule, merely throws open the question of the new constitution for decision by the respective groups.

The proposals are not entirely free from the vague wordage which Indians have come to associate with disappointing results. They do not specify the machinery by which the parties shall come together. But they do specify immediate action at the close of the war, and, looking farther ahead, their insistence on "free partnership" with Britain seems to carry with it a significant reference to that "free association of independent states" which the British Government has set as its goal in a new political order.

Rail Reorganizations

Even if Congress can't now find the time to get round to a reconsideration of the Wheeler-Truman Omnibus transportation bill, so ingloriously sidetracked this spring, it would do well to consider further revision of Section 7 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, applying to railroad reorganizations.

Up to a month or so ago, hopes ran high for the conclusion of a number of rail reorganizations this year at long last. However, a snag into which the Missouri Pacific reorganization ran recently has substantially dashed those hopes. The "final" plan, issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission and duly certified by the court, provided for the wiping out of the capital stock. After a single day's hearings, a stay of three months was granted the management to study—and presumably to object to—this wiping out of the stock. Since the plan is typical of most of those now in the machinery, the delay is ominous and calls for further revision of this cumbersome law.

Stretching the Farm Dollar

Reading a report that farm equipment production and sales continued their downward trend in 1939, those who "view with alarm" will be inclined to paint a lugubrious picture of an ailing agriculture. But, as Middle West agriculturists found that even the dust storms of '33 and '34 had a "silver lining," the situation has a distinctly brighter side. The survey is careful to point out that this falling off does not extend to tractors, wagons, trucks, and engines for farm equipment.

Instead of implying that ruralists are hard-pressed financially, does not this demand in certain departments indicate that they, in contrast to the prodigality of 1929, are laying out their money wisely? At rural auctions, according to reports, there is a brisk demand for used but serviceable farm machinery. Nor does resourcefulness end there. Driving through the countryside, observant motorists notice a tendency to obtain "more mileage" from farm machinery. Cultivators, disc-plows, and harrows no longer are abandoned in open fields to gather rust, but are thriftily sheltered under sheds.

The steady falling off in sales of farm machinery need not imply scanty harvests as the result of drought and crop curtailment. Instead, it seems to indicate that the seed sown at scores of meetings on better farming is bearing worth-while fruit.

Our Readers Say—

"Beyond Human Power"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recalling the fact that Mary Baker Eddy was by special invitation elected an associate life member of the Victoria Institute, or Philosophical Society of Great Britain, and that she said of this Society that "the most advanced ideas" [Miscellaneous Writings, p. 295] are inscribed on its tablets, I feel that readers of The Christian Science Monitor will be interested in a letter which the Council of the Society recently addressed to the press in London. It read as follows:

> We, the Council of the Victoria Institute or Philosophical Society of Great Britain, on behalf of all our membership and in sympathy with many persons of like mind, desire an opportunity to be given us to express our firm belief that in the present struggle with a destructive Naziism the issues rest entirely in the power and will of Almighty God.
>
> Although the utmost efforts on our part by land, sea, and air, as well as intensive civilian work and sacrifice, will be needed to defeat our relentless foe, there are determining factors and agencies which are beyond human power to control, though perfectly subject to the Divine will.
>
> To obtain the benefit of these we feel that there must be continual supplication for divine guidance and help, coupled with confession of our frequent failure to acknowledge Him in all our ways and to offer as a nation the acceptable worship we are bound to give; but that, given renewed faith and obedience, we may confidently call upon Him and, with unrestricted effort and incessant prayer, be assured of victory over an unsurpassed evil power aiming at world domination; and thus bring succor, relief, and peace to ourselves and to a troubled world.
>
> Yours Faithfully,
> Ambrose Fleming, President,
> T. C. Skinner, Hon. Secretary.

Surely here is a timely and inspiring message. CENTURION

London

U. S. Sugar Payments

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent Associated Press dispatch from Washington the Agriculture Department reported that a Puerto Rican sugar company had received in excess of $500,000 in government payments, giving the impression that these payments are subsidies.

Actually these payments are in no sense subsidies. Rather, they are the refund of a Federal tax on sugar production. The purpose of this tax is to give the United States Department of Agriculture police power over the sugar industry.

If growers meet the Department's requirements with respect to child labor, marketing quotas, soil conservation, and so on, the tax paid is refunded by the government, except that larger growers receive only a partial refund. Companies receiving as much as $500,000 in payments actually received about $100,000 less in payments than they paid out in taxes on the sugar they produced. Thus, instead of receiving subsidies, they lost money on the deal. Only the smallest growers made a profit.

Washington E. B. WILSON,
Puerto Rican Trade Council

Third Termites

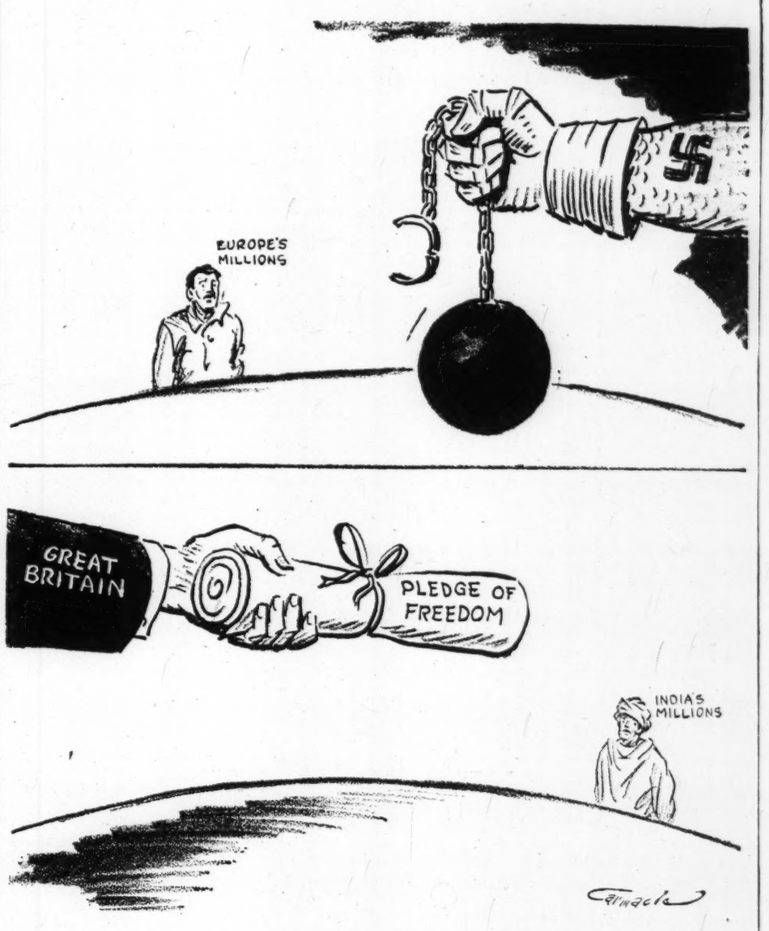
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

God Save America from Dictators and Third Termites—it can be done if we all work together. L. EDGAR PRINA

Grantwood, N. J.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Two Offers



Translating Our Times

General de Gaulle

General de Gaulle will remain as one of the most clear sighted military theorists of our times. He has published several books, one of which in 1934, entitled "Vers l'armée de métier," sets forth the character a new war would assume. A French journalist who saw and talked with him at that time wrote in *Le Temps* "This tall gaunt young man, so modest, so self-effacing and with a somewhat sad smile, is in revolt against inertia and unintelligence."

Said General de Gaulle to this journalist: "I feel quietly sure that they will understand me, but fear they will do so too late."

At that very time De Gaulle considered it absurd to equip an army only for defense. With lucidity he pointed out that the future war would be one of movement and engines must be created to meet the situation.

Today, General de Gaulle has seen his predictions sadly realized.—*Journal de Genève*, Geneva.

* * *

Italy's African Empire

Today the role assigned to Italy's African Empire . . . is fourfold. First, it must offer a permanent settlement for a great mass of Italian families; second, it must create its economic independence by becoming self-sufficing in food supplies; third, it must supply useful products and raw materials to the Italian home economy; fourth, it must, through labor and production, make possible the formation of a new Italian economic center, capable of creating new commercial currents, specially toward other African and Asiatic countries. This task is similar to that of the Libyan plan of colonization which implies a transfer of a part of the Italian nation to East Africa, that borders on the tropics and presents original production and spiritual potentialities.—VIRGINIO GAYDA *in Giornale d'Italia*, Rome.

* * *

An Argentine Indictment

Hitler talks like a barbarian of the epoch of invasions way back in history. Hitler's Germany is not Europe, especially the Europe where Christianity means respect for the human person, sentiment for the right and reason, and a proper concept of justice.

The war provoked by Germany is more than a mere struggle on a national plane; it is a religious one and a struggle not directed against the South or East of Europe, but one undertaken against the whole world. At this hour Hitler is fighting for all the power that destiny holds for us, if not for the destiny of civilization itself. Hitler has launched his forces against a culture whose depreciation is vaunted by Rosenberg, his theorist. For those conscious of what this war means, it is necessary to construct a barrier capable of restricting the invasions of the Germans and Slavs within Europe proper.—*El Hogar*, Buenos Aires.

* * *

Siegfried Looks at the U. S.

It cannot be hidden that the American people have tended to change since the depression and specially since the Roosevelt experiment. Elementary confidence in the possibility of success for everyone, once the American's sincere conviction, does not exist to the same degree today and the conservative tone of the country has consequently undergone modification. This is not because the American has become class conscious and thus susceptible to class struggle as in Europe; but it is nevertheless the trend which he is following and he is coming to realize more and more there is such a thing as poor people. . . . This state of mind is in contradiction to the traditional philosophy of the American pioneers, founded on the initiative and responsibility of the individual, . . . and is creating an anomalous, irresponsible, popular mass that looks to the State.

This means the United States is passing from one economic and social age to another. —ANDRÉ SIEGFRIED.

North . . South . . East . . West

At Your Service!

By Frank L. Perrin

Again the season approaches when we of the great American household, whether we be employers or working members, must give serious thought to the problem of engaging those who will serve us, the State, and the Nation, during the years just ahead. There is no dearth, it will be observed, of those applying for and seeking the offices to be vacated and the emoluments appertaining thereto. It is ever thus. The world is filled with willing Barkises. There is need, however, that caution be used in making the selection. Perhaps the need is greater than has been fully realized in former election years. There is much at stake. Vital issues demand sane and sound decision.

More searchingly and cautiously than in the past, it would appear, those upon whom the responsibility of making the final selection rests are examining the credentials, the record, the known sympathies and prejudices of those who seek to serve as legislators, administrators, or executives in behalf of the people. The possibility that even within the camp there are designing enemies of good government, of practical democracy, of established religion, has aroused those of us who once might have taken every man at his word to stop, look, and listen.

* * *

We smile, perhaps condescendingly, at the story of the hired farm hand who asked for leave to go to the Town Hall to hear a candidate proclaim his right to the suffrage and support of the people. Returning after the meeting, his employer asked him what the candidate had to say. "The gentleman spoke well of himself," was the story of a column's length in six entirely comprehensive words. Well, they do just that, and it is because some of those who seek office are able to expand the six words into an appeal covering a page or less of printed matter without making the gist quite as apparent as it was to the hired man that many of us, when election day comes, are persuaded against our preconceptions and our better judgment.

Out in the Middle West, in the busy formative years when about all that divided neighbors politically was the remnant of prejudice engendered during the war period of the '60's, even the Governors of States were not politicians primarily. It was tacitly agreed, though not openly asserted, that a person qualified to act as chairman of the county board of supervisors, for instance, was qualified to serve as Governor, member of Congress, or even as United States Senator. Scan the records of the States today and the fact will appear.

* * *

Calculating and conniving individuals and leaders of political blocs have succeeded, since the turn of the century particularly, and in some degree for even a longer period, in persuading the people, or a majority of them in some of the States, to believe that in the coalition of minority groups demanding preferential treatment and special legislation, rested the hope of realizing the social and economic changes, called reforms, which would make everybody happy and prosperous. The New Deal, as a political cure-all, was not invented in 1933. Its inception antedates that year by two decades.

The generating process was slow but certain. In Wisconsin, for instance, Robert M. La Follette, the elder, asserted and made effective the will of a virile minority in outvoting, outtalking, and outwitting an intrenched and long-dominant political hierarchy. La Follette proved that it could be done. He justified, at least to himself and his admirers, the method which he employed. In the Middle West the process had great vogue. It spread to Minnesota and the Dakotas, and was looked upon approvingly elsewhere. Its counterpart, however inspired, found its highest, or lowest, expression in the State of Louisiana under Huey Long.

We need not discount, under the influence of prejudice or suspicion, any of the good which these so-called reform movements in politics have accomplished. A needed jarring loose of the old machine has resulted, perhaps even in Louisiana. But there is a danger which must be avoided, a warning signal which must not be passed. The Kingfish, as Governor Long liked to be known, has his prototype, large or small, in every country, State, or Nation, wherever the voters have yielded absolute authority to one individual.

The record is plain enough. Its significance and importance vary only in degree. But the trend is always the same, always in the same direction. This, at last, the people of America realize.

The Wide Horizon

Meet Medardo Suárez

By Roland Hall Sharp

HAVANA

Returning to Havana after several days among the Cuban people in the rural areas is an experience that gives new perspective to the recent meeting of American Foreign Ministers.

Medardo Suárez and Roberto Castro and Graciella Diaz probably would not be able to distinguish between a cartel and a commodity marketing agreement. But they know what the diplomats meant when Havana talked about raising living standards as a means of defending the Americas.

Medardo lives in the countryside near Santiago de Cuba, nearly at the eastern end of the island. He is a real person, not an abstraction nor a composite type. On his feet are canvas *zapatos*, thin and worn. Every so often he has to stop and pull a thorn out of his foot as he treads the rough hills.

"Malo, Señor, malo. No hay trabajo."

His tone is not complaining so much as grieved over bad economic conditions in his beautiful island. Medardo wants to work. He is not lazy. There simply isn't enough work during a whole year to keep him in serviceable *zapatos*—at 20 centavos a pair.

* * *

Medardo's Cuba, in paraphrase of the famous play, might well be called "Poor Little Rich Country." Everywhere you look the land gives forth abundantly. Royal palms with white trunks tuft the skyline beyond miles of sugar cane and corn, henequen and pineapple, mango trees and nearly every sort of tropical growth.

So kindly is the Cuban land that Medardo, when hungry, can pick *mamoncillos*, a wild fruit about the size of a large marble. They are sweet between their outer shell and inner seed. Other natural foods help to make up for the absence of centavos in the pockets of faded jeans.

Medardo is loyal to the Americas. We met at San Juan Hill, where a young Lieutenant-Colonel named Theodore Roosevelt charged with his Rough Riders in the war for Cuban independence. Medardo knows about that, and if the United States needs Cuba, he says Cuba will come.

Back in Havana, the diplomats who had not left were still attending farewell luncheons when the memory of Medardo and his singing *campesiños* rode with me into the changed city.

Out there in Cuba the verbiage and high-flown phrases had come into contact with human actualities. The generalities about democracy had vanished in the expression of conscious betrayal on a score of Cuban faces. Questioned about politics, each one grimaced with characteristic hopelessness. They are ruled by force; their elections are twisted to suit any purpose of those in power; they know it, and yet can sing.

* * *

Multiply the lot of these Cubans by their fellows of the lower brackets in Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, the United States, Argentina, Venezuela—and the resolutions of Havana take on strange significance.

In its economic program, for example, Havana aims at keeping prices up on basic commodities. The proposed marketing agreements, or limited cartels, would prevent Nazi Germany from forcing American prices down to a barter level. Competition between American Nations would also be reduced.

As Medardo might say, "*Muy bien*," if these measures protect the Americas against Nazi political pressure. None of the Cuban country people expressed anything but dislike for Naziism in their comments to this writer.

But not much sugar ever finds its way into Medardo's cup from the American-owned mills that lift their silver stacks above the fields of cane. It may be that high prices and limited production best serve the prevailing economic system in the Americas. However, the menace that Havana sought to combat in economics is a low-price system. Cannot countries having free economic systems meet Nazi methods with free competition and low prices?

The delegates — lawyers, economists, landed proprietors, and professional politicians—who assembled at Havana ought to meet Medardo. Some of them have met his equivalent in their own countries. President Cardenas of Mexico makes a point of doing so.

Until the Medardos are given adequate education and opportunities, a certain familiar hollow sound will accompany Pan American resolutions.

The best defense against Naziism is to endow the millions of the Americas with their rightful heritage—work, security and confidence in their leaders.

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